FREEDOM, TRUTH, AND JUSTICE.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—Under no circumstance will any advertisement of unchaste character or doubtful influence be inserted in these columns. Notices coming from parties unknown to the Publishers, must be paid for in advance.

A SONG.

BY JOHN K. CASEY (LEO.)

The shadow has darkened upon the land—
The shadow of death and fearful gloom—
Our bravest die by the foeman's hand,
Our truest pine in the prison tomb;
But gather together, true men all;
Let hand grasp hand with a brother's love;
The darker to-day is the cloudy pall,
The surer the light from the sun above.

For, years ago, when the white sails shone
Of a foreign foe on our Irish coast,
We fought like true men, but not as one,
And the land of our love was darkly lost.
But now in union, as true men all,
Hand grasping hand with a brother's love,
We'll scatter the cloud and lift the pall,
And bask in the light of the sun above.

Young hearts tender, and old hearts tried,
Step not back from the forward way:
Remember how such as you have died
For Ireland's cause on a former day.
Then gather together, true men all,
Hand grasping hand with a brother's love;
The darker to-day is the cloudy pall,
The surer the light from the sun above.

Ring out the chime of the brave old time,
The foremost blade has the bravest stroke;
And pour along like a flood of rhyme,
To break for ever the foeman's yoke.
Then gather together, true men all,
Stand by the flag in faith and love:
The darker to-day is the cloudy pall,
The surer the light from the sun above.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF LUNATICS.—A bill is before the New York Legislature for the better protection of lunatics. It provides for the appointment, by the Governor, a Board of five physicians, in each county, who shall pronounce upon the mental condition of the supposed lunatics before incarceration. Considerable opposition is manifested. A similar bill has been up in the Legislature before, but it is charged, was defeated by the keepers of private asylums.

CHINESE NEW YEAR AT HARTFORD, CONN.—Chin Lan Pin, the Chinese Educational Commissioner, aided by attaches of the Commission, gave a reception at his residence in this city on the 13th inst. in observance of the Chinese New Year. Mayor Robinson and many ladies and gentlemen of the city called upon the Commissioner and paid their respects.

CARNIVAL AT MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—Despite a light rain during the forenoon, and the muddy condition of the streets, the procession and pageant of Mardigras appeared this afternoon, and eclipsed anything ever seen before in Memphis. The procession was long and the costumes rich and elegant. The streets were filled with maskers, and the entire affair was a complete success, unmarred by any accident or trouble. The Mardigras Carnival at New Orleans presented the usual features. The pageant was very fine, and the city was well filled with visitors.

FIRE AT SING SING.—A fire broke out this morning in Olive Hall, Sing Sing, and destroyed twenty-six places of business, principally on Main, Spring and Leonard streets; also on Central avenue. Most of the buildings were of wood. Olive Hall was a new brick structure of four stories. The fire originated from a heater in the hall. Loss, $115,000; insurance, $77,000.

MORE SMALL FARMS.—Miller & Lux are dividing up their land in the vicinity of Firebaugh's Ferry. They lease it in small parcels to settlers who improve it, and who pay no rent during the first five years. A portion of the land is sown in alfalfa, Miller & Lux furnishing the seed. The lessees have the privilege of purchasing the land at the expiration of five years at the rate of $20 per acre.

AN attempt was made on the night of the 6th at Ogden, to assassinate W. H. Clarke. Four shots were fired at him by an unknown person, but only one took effect, and that merely skimmed his left leg,

IRISH NEWS.

AN attempt has just been made to introduce into Dublin what is known in England as "Hospital Sunday," a Sunday set apart once a year for collections in all the churches of every denomination for the benefit of the various hospitals. These yearly collections produce a large fund in some of the English towns—particularly in Liverpool. His Eminence Cardinal Cullen, however, having been consulted on the subject declined to help the project in Dublin, on the ground that the Catholic hospitals which were doing well, might be deprived of a portion of the income which they derive from private benefactors, if they were made the recipients of money from a general hospital fund. However, a meeting was held recently in this city to carry on the affair; but it was attended entirely by Protestants. For the present, therefore, the idea of a Hospital Sunday in Dublin must be abandoned.

THE Committee of the Home Rule League met on the 23rd ult., at 29 Lower Sackville st., Dublin—Mr. Butt, Q. C., in the chair. Also present—Messrs. A. M. Sullivan, J. Blunden, G. Delaney, C. Dawson, P. Egan, P. Talty, R. Griffin, J. Cantwell, B. Butt, H. Gill, W. Rury, Rev. J. Galbraith, &c. Some correspondence was read, and a number of new members were approved of for admission at the next meeting of the League. Moved by Mr Cantwell, and seconded by Mr. Griffin, and resolved—"That a meeting of the League, open to the Press and public, be held on Monday, the 2nd February," On the motion of Mr. Sullivan, seconded by Mr. Delany, it was resolved—"That a special meeting of the Council be called for January 28th, at four p. m., to receive the report of the sub-committee on the national roll, and finally to determine on the resolutions to be proposed on that subject at the meeting of 2nd February, and that a special notice of the meeting be given to every member of the council." The question of the secretaryship having been discussed, it was unanimously resolved to request Mr. J. Martin, M. P., to act as secretary. The Council then adjourned.

VACANT SEE OF CLOYNE.—The Chapter of the diocese of Cloyne assembled after the obsequies at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, adjoining the episcopal residence, and elected the Ven. Archdeacon O'Regan, P. P. V. G., Kanturk, to the office of Vicar Capitular of the diocese, pending the appointment of a sucessor to the See. The choice of the Chapter gives great pleasure to the clergy and people of Cloyne.

A trotting match for ten pounds a side, between two hackney car-drivers, came off recently, on the road from Baggot street bridge to Bray. The distance was ten miles and a half, and was accomplished by the winner, Slattery, of Irishtown, in 40 minutes 2 seconds, just 30 seconds in advance of his opponent.

IN addressing the grand jury at Bandon quarter sessions on the 13th ult., Mr. Ferguson remarked that there was not a single criminal case arising out of drunkeness to come before the court.

"IRELAND'S EYE," is the name of a weekly journal, on the pattern of the London "Vanity Fair," which has just made its appearance in this city. Its price is sixpence, and is published by a book and print-seller named Smyth, in Dame street. The cartoon is colored, and the first is a picture of our new Lord Mayor, Mr. Maurice Brooks. The cartoon is the best part of the production, and on the whole, I really do not think the "Eye" will long continue to emit its humorous and satirical glances.

ILLNESS OF MR. BUTT, M. P.—We regret to learn that Mr. Butt, has for the past few days, been confined to his house by illness. We are, however, happy to announce that it is expected he will soon be able to attend to his professional duties as usual.

AN unfortunate man name McCourt, was literally cut in two on the Dundalk and Greenemore Railway, on the 24th ult. It is stated that he fell between the carriages and platform at one of the stations.

A testimonial is in preparation for presentation to Mr. Barry on the occasion of his retirement from the Postmastership of Cork. The Cork papers speak in the most commendatory terms of the manner in which this gentleman discharged the arduous duties of his office during a period of more than 20 years.

Mr. Leahy, Q. C., with whom were associated several of the county magistrates, sentenced several of the parties convicted for being engaged in the New Pallas outrage on the 5th ult.

Timothy Whelan having been put forward, the Chairman said his was the worst case before the court. He had nearly taken the life of another faction fighter in a public house, by fracturing his skull with a deadly weapon. The sentence of the court in this case was that the prisoner be kept in penal servitude for five years.

IT is understood that the bank of Ireland, with the view of establishing a branch bank at Mullingar, have taken, for two years, one of the houses in that town, at the corner of the Longford road. The erection of a new building by the expiration of that period is contemplated.

THE estate of Aughiniah, lately the property of Col. Montgomery, has been purchased by Mr. Lane Joynt, the Crown and Treasury Solicitor.

ON the 14th ult., the house of Mrs. Collingwood, at Ballyvelly, close to Tralee, was broken into, and a sum of £271 odd extracted from a box. On the police being put on the alert, a man named Thomas McCrohan, a servant in the house, was taken into custody, and upon further inquiry, a party with whom he had lodged a considerable portion of the money to keep for him, gave intimation and handed up the purse of McCrohan's on finding the money had been come by unlawfully. McCrohan was but after coming out of jail, as he is the party who was convicted of house-breaking at Bridge House some time since. McCrohan was latterly engaged by Mrs. Collingwood.

AT the Nenagh Quarter Sessions, the Grand Jury unanimously resolved that the time has arrived when the extra police force should be reduced in North Tipperary.

AT the late County Tipperary Petty Sessions, on the 23rd ult., a fisherman named Hally was charged with having in his possession three salmon caught in the close season. The case was dismissed.

ISAAC BUTT PREDICTS THAT THE CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT IS SHORT-LIVED.—Issac Butt, the member elect to Parliament for Limerick, addressed a meeting of the Home Rule Association in Dublin, on the 19th. He claimed that there would be 83 supporters of Home Rule Government in the new Parliament. This number included 24 elected in England, and he expressed the opinion that the Conservative Government would not last beyond three sessions of the present Parliament. The Irish Home Rule members will meet in conference at Dublin on the 2nd of March.

AT a late meeting of the Tullamore Board of Guardians, it was unanimously resolved that Parliament be petitioned to pass an Act obliging absentee landlords and annuitants to pay five per cent. over and above the rated cess, for the support of the destitute poor of the District, whence their income is derived.

The Irish *Times* of the 24th says: "We are happy to learn that the Committee for planting Sackville street with trees have met with almost unanimous support from the residents. Nearly a hundred pounds has been subscribed to meet the expense, in addition to the sum voted by the Corporation, who have granted 100 guineas toward the same object. The trees have arrived in Dublin, and will be planted in a few days.

THE Farmers' Conference which has occupied two days at Belfast in discussing their interests, has passed several important resolutions. It declared for fair rents, irrespective of tenants' improvements, free sale in recognition of the tenants' good will and invested capital, continued occupation as long as the rent is paid—these principles were laid down amongst many others of no less moment. All parts of Ireland having been represented, we have reason to expect valuable results from the Conference.

AT the Rathkeale petty sessions, on the 22nd ult., two women, charged with having participated in a riot, and throwing mud at Mr. Kelly, the election candidate for the county of Limerick, were bound over to keep the peace. Two men, for similar offences were fined in small sums.

A FIRE of a serious nature was discovered in the rear of the house of Mr. Varian, brushmaker 30 Talbot street, Dublin, about twenty minutes to one o'clock on the morning of the 23rd ult. Owing to the exertions of the firemen the flames were confined to one of the workshops and a storeroom underneath. Both these places were nearly—the former more especially—totally destroyed. The contents consisted of wood, hair, resin, pitch, etc., used for brush making. Mr. Varian was insured. The adjoining house—that of Dr. Shaw—was damaged both by fire and water.

PLACARDS have been posted throughout Ennis offering a reward of £150 for information respecting the malicious poisoning of twelve harriers, the property of Richard Stacpoole, Esq., Edenvale, on the night of the 16th ult. Mr. Stacpoole has also served notice of application to apply at the next presentment sessions for compensation for the loss of his dogs, which were all valuable—£150 is said to have been offered for one of them. The presentment is believed to be set down upon the parish of Drumcliffe, barony of Islands.

THE following gentlemen have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the Borough of Drogheda:—James Duff Mathews, Esq., of Mount Hanover, Drogheda; Alderman Patrick Casey, Drogheda.

ON the 16th ult., a fire broke out at the rear of the Town Hall, Waterford, in a stable kept for a mule employed on the streets. The litter under the animal caught fire in some accidental manner, and he would have been burnt alive but for the timely aid of several parties who gave prompt assistance to extinguish it.

ON New Year's Day, a distinguished compliment was paid to Mr. James O'Connor, Manager of the National Bank, on the occasion of his recent marriage, by a presentation to his bride of a very beautiful bracelet of diamonds and pearls of rare workmanship, and of great value.

UP to the 18th ult., the impending county election did not attract much notice at Drumcollogher, the parish priest, the Rev. Mr. O'Donnel and his curate having made no reference to the matter, but on that day a dead donkey was hung up in front of a Kellyite's residence; while, with one solitary exception, no one can be found to post up Mr. Kelly's election address. Mr. O'Sullivan's address was posted up in all possible directions.

EASTERN NEWS.

INDIAN TROUBLES ON THE PLATTE.—Reports of Indian troubles on the Platte continue to come in. Several war parties of Arapahoes, Sioux and Utes are said to be out. Evidence is daily accumulating that the Indians are being ill treated on the reservations, and contemplate an uprising in the Spring; and even now they are swarming the prairies, prepared for war.

"IRREGULARITY" AT THE IOWA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—At the Agricultural College investigation at Des Moines (Iowa) a letter was read from G. W. Jones and many others, stating that they would give some valuable information if allowed access to the books of the College. The accountant's report shows a deficit of over $7,000 in1866, and over $6,000 in 1868, in the amount paid over by Basset to Rankin, which was recorded on the books of the latter, Professor Jones, one of the deposed professors, testified that the College was drifting away from its interests. The developments begin to assume a grave character, and others more startling are expected soon.

A DEFAULTER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.—At Richmond (Virginia), a heavy defaulcation in the office of the Sinking Fund Commissioners was traced to W. D. Coleman, Clerk of the Board of Public Works; and when an officer went to arrest him, Coleman unsuccessfully attempted suicide by cutting his throat. Coleman was formerly editor of the Richmond "Enquirer," and was held in high estimation. His life is considered in danger.

IN NEW YORK, February 9, the glycerine factory of Michael Brady, at Fort Ticonderoga, was destroyed by an explosion on the 9th. Two men, named McMahon and Keefe, were killed.

PRINTERS' STRIKE IN LOUISVILLE.—The printers of the Louisville (Ky). "Courier-Journal" struck recently, because of the refusal by the proprietors to discharge the foreman, with whom the employers are perfectly satisfied.

THE bill of Dawes, introducing in the House on the 9th inst. and referred to the Post Office Committee, fixes the rate of postage on all letters, including drop letters and postal cards, at two cents, and provides that no stamped envelopes be hereafter used.

THE bill introduced in the house in relation to the compensation of Postmasters fixes the the rate of New York at $10,000; of Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Boston, $8,000 each; Cincinnati, Brooklyn, Baltimore and San Francisco, at $6,000. It provides that such salaries be paid from moneys received from box-rents and other sources, in excess of the expenditures allowed for rent, clerk-hire and other necessaries.

THE WAR PATH.—According to the latest accounts, the Indian troubles in various quarters are assuming alarming proportions. The murders of Lieutenant Robinson and Appleton appear to be the inauguration of disaffection among all the Platte River tribes. General Ord has received the following dispatch from Commissioner Smith of Fort Laramie: "My messenger has just returned from the Agency. Dr. Saville, the agent, writes that the Northern Indians have all gone to Tongue River, and that they alone have committed the recent depredations; that the Ogallallas have faithfully guarded the Agency since Frank Appleton was killed, and that they will prevent the Northern Indians from coming to the Agency or passing through the country. He also says that the Indian who shot Appleton was killed by the Brules, who also recaptured the mules stolen by the Minnecoyons." Agent Howard writes through Saville that Spotted Tail has a guard over his Agency. The party who killed Lieutenant Robinson and his corporal consisted of Minnecoyons, Onepapas and Saranacs. Seven Indians were seen a few miles from Camp Stambaugh on Saturday, February 14th, which is thought to indicate that Dr. Saville's judgment is correct. Two Lances and his band are supposed to be south of the South Platte. Nothing has been heard of them. Captain Mills' command, who started after the Indians reported to be near Big Springs, Nebraska, has not been heard of. Lieutenant Robinson's wife, with his remains, left Cheyenne on the 18th bound East.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.—The Republicans carried this city by a large majority, February 17th, and the streets are filled with excited crowds surrounding the newspaper offices, Union League, Mayor's offices and other centers, and processions of Republicans with transparencies and music. The contest has been of unusual interest, but the good police arrangements have maintained order. Stokely's majority was 12,578. Two women were elected School Directors of the Thirteenth Ward.

A WALL-STREET PANIC.—Considerable excitement was created on 'Change last Tuesday by an ex-vice-president of the Stock Exchange, Moses H. Wheelock, reading in open board what purported to be a letter from William Orton, President Western Union Telegraph Company, announcing that the capital stock was increased to $50,000,000, thus throwing $9,000,000 additional on the market; also, another letter from General Jacob D. Cox, President of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, announcing an issue of new stock to the extent of $10,000,000. These letters were subsequently discovered to be forgeries, but not till a panic had been established which injured many. The matter is under investigation.

ALEXANDER STEPHENS ILL.—Alexander Stephens is very ill with neuralgia of the kidneys.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE London "Times" says the final result of the elections may be exactly stated as follows: Conservatives, 351; Liberals and Home Rulers, 320. The total number of votes polled in the United Kingdom and Ireland was 25,000,000. This is a considerable falling off from the figures of the last general election, and indicates that abstentions were numerous. Gladstone has nominated Viscount Enfield, and Messrs. Cardwell, Hammond and Chichester Fortescue for the peerage. The "Times" also says: "We must be prepared for the time to see Gladstone decline the guidance of his party and withdraw from the duties he has hitherto discharged." The members of Parliament elected from Ireland are classified as follows: Liberals, 15; Conservatives, 30; Home Rulers, nearly all of whom may be considered Liberals, 58.

A SIGNIFICANT SPEECH BY VON MOLTKE.—In the Reichstag, on the 16th inst., General Von Moltke, in the course of a speech in support of the new military law, said: "What we acquired in six months we shall have to protect by force of arms for half a century to come. France, notwithstanding a majority of her people are convinced of the necessity of peace, is imitating our military organization." He concluded: "We have become powerful, but to remain peaceful we require an army—for defense, not conquest. The bill was referred to a Committee. A Deputy from Alsace moved that a plebiscite be taken in Alsace and Lorraine on the question of nationality.

A FEW WORDS FROM THE CZAR OF RUSSIA:—A grand dinner was given on the 15th by the Czar to his royal visitors. In a speech he said "The Emperor of Germany, the Queen of England, the Emperor of Austria, and himsel, would preserve the peace of the world." The Prince of Wales bowed his acquiescence, while Emperor Francis Joseph answered by reiterating the sentiment.

CASTELAR FOR SERRANO.—Senor Castelar, in the event of a plebiscite, will support Marshal Serrano's candidature for the Presidency of the Republic.

IT is reported here that private advices have been received announcing the capture of Coomassie, the Ashantee Capital, by the English troops, on January 29th. No official advices have yet been received.

A PLEBISCITE ORDERED IN SPAIN.—The Government intends taking a plebiscite on the question of the immediate repeal of Section 33 of the Constitution of 1869, relative to the monarchy. The plebiscite is rendered imperatively necessary in order to secure stability to the present Republican Government.

A FRENCH theatrical company is playing at the Saal Theatre, Berlin, for the first time since the Franco-German war.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 19.—Journals here reproduce in full General Von Moltke's speech in the Reichstag on the Military bill, and comment on the gravity of the situation.

THE "British King" arrived at Liverpool four days after the "Three Brothers" reached Havre.

THE following vessels arrived at Liverpool from San Francisco: Ship "Herald," of the Morning," 98 days; ships "British King" and "Queen of Nations." At Queenstown, ship "Carrick Castle."

THE southeastern portion of Europe has been visited by very heavy gales. Numerous disasters on the Black Sea are reported. The steamship "Wyoming," which left Liverpool on the 11th inst. for New York, has just returned to port and went into dock. She encountered a terrific gale on Friday, February 13th, and lost her funnel and life boats.

THE Czar is indisposed. Meantime the Emperor of Austria is entertained with brilliant fetes by the Grand Dukes and other members of the Imperial family. The Russian Envoy at Vienna and the Austrian Envoy at St. Petersburg have been raised to the rank of Ambassadors. General Alexander Von Luders, of the Russian army, who had command in the Crimean war, died on the 15th aged eighty-four.

SPAIN.—The Carlists will soon be obliged to raise the siege of Bilboa. General Rivera, with an advance of two thousand strong of General Morenez's army, is now within nine miles of Portugalete. The National troops have defeated a band of two thousand Carlists before Tolosa, and revictualled the city.

CUBA.—The police have made several arrests of parties charged with taking a leading part in the demonstration on Thursday evening, February 12th, among them is Senor Nevoto Sala, editor of the defunct Republican journal.

ITALY.—The London "Standard" says a Consistory will be held at Rome in June, when eight more Cardinals will be appointed, including Archbishop Manning.

THE vessel "Abraham Lincoln," from Cardiff to Nessina, has been wrecked. Five men were drowned.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury is seriously ill.

THE Carlists are bombarding Berga.

THE "Columbia," while loading with a general cargo at Hongkong for San Francisco, took fire, and was burned to the water's edge.

THE Emperor of Russia will visit England next April.

LEDRU ROLLIN is a candidate for the French National Assembly.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 21, 1874.

[From "The Munster Express."]

LIGHT AND SHADE.

I.

Fast the lowering darkness gathers,
Making bleak the evening sky;
Onward roll the mighty shadows,
Through the realms of air on high.

II.

Gone the glory from the heaven,
Past away its splendor bright,
Not a star-ray through the cloud-land,
Breaks upon the lurid night!

III.

All is drear, till morning, rising,
Smiles with radiance on the land,
Fresh in beauty as when beckoned
Forth by the Almighty hand.

IV.

So, around my pathway gather
Clouds of darkness, pain, and care,
Crushing out youth's joy and freshness,
Casting shades of cold despair.

V.

All around, above me darkens
With a sad foreboding, drear,
And shapes undefined—menancing—
Fill me with a nameless fear.

VI.

Till upon my vision breaking,
Gleams the light of hope's fair ray,
Like the bright and smiling future
Of the coming, promis'd day.

New Ross. CALLISTRO.

ROBBERY OF 24,000 DOLLAR BONDS.—At the Mansion House, London, recently, Mr. Laurence Archdeacon, aged 35, residing at Alma-terrace, Clapham, was brought up before the Lord Mayor, charged with stealing 24,000 dollar American Bonds, value £5,000, the property of the Exchange Telegraph Company (Limited), by whom he was employed as a clerk and servant. The prisoner was apprehended on a warrant by Sergeants Funnell and Outram, two city detectives. Mr. G. Lewis, jun., undertook the prosecution. It appeared from the statement of Mr. Lewis that the prisoner had been employed as a clerk and accountant to the Exchange Telegraph Company, at their offices in Cornhill, for a period of nearly two years. Captain Davis, the managing director of the company, was unable to attend at the office from illness, and he sent the key of his drawer to the prisoner, in order that he might send him back some papers that he required. The next day, when Captain Davis went to the office, he discovered that the prisoner had absconded, and upon examining his drawer in the iron safe he discovered that securities belonging to the company, consisting of 5.20 American Bonds, valued at £4,000, had been stolen. He also discovers that securities of his own, to the value of £10,000, had been abstracted from the safe. A reward was offered for the apprehension of the prisoner, and the next day a cabman brought Captain Davis back the whole of his own securities, stating that he had found them on the previous afternoon in the bottom of his cab. It appeared that the other securities taken by the prisoner had also since been returned, and all that was lost was a bag containing about £50 in gold and silver money. Immediately upon the discovery of the loss Funnell, the detective, was applied to, and a warrant was obtained for the apprehension of the prisoner. He was given up by his brother-in-law, and he accounted for his conduct by saying that he was drunk. The prisoner was remanded.

THE great flood of Irish emigration still continues. The return of the number of emigrants who left the country during the year 1873 has just been published, and the result is to show that the exodus is unchecked; nay more, is resuming its early gigantic proportions. In the year 1872, 46,212 males and 31,890 females, being a total of 78,102, left Ireland as emigrants. In 1873 the emigration consisted of 51,930 males and 38,219 females, a total of 90,149, being an increase of 12,000 persons, or at the rate of about 15 per cent. over the emigration of the previous year. The total emigration from Ireland since the 1st of May, 1851, was 2,252,743 persons, or about two-fifths of the present population of the island. We have no intention of here re-originating the old emigration question. Suffice it to say that in its numbers and its duration the Irish emigration is the most extraordinary phenomenon of the kind in the world's history.

SNORING.—Old Hicks was an awful snorer. He could be heard farther than a blacksmith's forge, but his wife became so accustomed to it that it soothed her repose. They were a very domestic couple—never slept apart for many years. At length the old man was required to attend assizes at some distance. The first night after his departure his wife never slept a wink; she missed the snoring. The second night passed away in the same manner, without sleep. She was getting into a very bad way, and probably would have died, had it not been for the ingenuity of a servant girl. She took the coffee mill into her mistress's chamber, and ground her to sleep at once!

THE DESIRED EFFECT.—A young girl from the country being on a visit to a Quaker, was prevailed on to accompany him to meeting. It happened to be a silent one, none of the brethern being moved by the spirit to utter a syllable. When the Quaker left the meeting-house with his young friend, he asked her. "How didst thou like the meeting?" To which she pettishly replied, "Like it! why I can see no sense in it—to go and sit for whole hours together without speaking a word: it is enough to kill the devil." "Yes, my dear," rejoined the Quaker, "that is just what we want.

THE FAMILY SUIT.—The son-in-law of a Chancery barrister having succeeded to the lucrative practice of the latter, came one morning, in breathless ecstacy, to inform him that he had succeeded in bringing nearly to its termination a cause which had been pending in the court of scruples for several years. Instead of obtaining the expected congratulations of the retired veteran of the law, his intelligence was received with indignation. "It was by this suit," exclaimed he, "that my father was enabled to provide for me, and to portion your wife; and, with the exercise of common prudence, it would have furnished you with the means of providing handsomely to your children and grandchildren."

A RESEMBLANCE.—"Colonel W, is a fine looking man, isn't he?" said a friend of ours the other day. "Yes," replied another, "I was taken for him once." "You! why you're as ugly as sin!" "I don't care for that; I was taken for him; I endorsed his note, and was taken for him—by the sheriff."

BEAUTY AND MODESTY.—Beauty passes like a flower of the aloe, which blooms and dies in a few hours, but modesty gives the female character charms that supply the transitory freshness of youth.

A LCHOOL GIRL was recently asked at an examination, by a gentleman, to tell him what Adam lost by his fall; she replied, "I suppose it was his hat."

Proclamation of the Shearers.

The Shearers were arrested two days after Lord Edward Fitzgerald, in their house in Baggot street was found a rough draft of a proclamation which seems to have been intended for publication on the morning after taking possession of Dublin. This proclamation was called forth by the violent, vindictive and atrocious scenes which were then daily enacted under the auspices of the British government. Still, having been published by the government and being authentic, (at least as a rough draft,) it forms a part of the history of the eventful times of 1798. It is in these words:

"Irishmen, your country is free, and you are avenged. That vile government, which has so long and so cruelly oppressed you, is no more. Some of its most atrocious monsters have already paid the forfeit of their lives, and the rest are in our hands. The national flag—the sacred green—is at this moment flying over the ruins of despotism; and that capital, which a few hours past had witnessed the debauchery, the plots, and the crimes of your tyrants, is now the citadel of triumphant patriotism and virtue. Arise, then, united sons of Ireland—arise like a great and powerful people, to live free, or die. Arm yourselves by every means in your power, and rush like lions on your foes. Consider that for every enemy you disarm you arm a friend, and thus become doubly powerful. In the case of liberty, inaction is cowardice, and the coward shall forfeit the property he has not the courage to protect. Let his arms be secured and transferred to those gallant spirits who want and will use them. Yes, Irishmen, we swear by that eternal justice, in whose cause you fight, that the brave patriot who survives the present glorious struggle, and the family of him who has fallen, or hereafter shall fall in it, shall receive from the hands of the grateful nation an ample recompense out of that property which the crimes of our enemies have forfeited into its hands; and his name shall be inscribed on the great national record of Irish revolution, as a glorious example to all posterity; but we likewise swear to punish robbery with death and infamy. We also swear that we will never sheathe the sword till every being in the country is restored to those equal rights which the God of nature has given to all men; until an order of things shall be established in which no superiority shall be acknowledged among the citizens of Erin but that of virtue and talents. As for those degenerate wretches who turn their swords against their native country, the national vengeance awaits them. Let them have no quarter, unless they shall prove their repentance by speedily exchanging the standard of slavery for that of freedom, under which their former errors may be buried, and they may share the glory and advantages that are due to the patriot bands of Ireland. Many of the military feel the love of liberty glow within their breasts, and have joined the national standard. Receive with open arms such as shall follow so glorious an example. They can render signal service to the cause of freedom, and shall be rewarded according to their deserts. But for the wretch who turns his sword against his native country, let the national vengeance be visited on him; let him find no quarter.

"Rouse all the energies of your souls; call forth all the merits and abilities which a vicious government consigned to obscurity; and, under the conduct of your chosen leaders, march with a steady step to victory. Heed not the glare of hired soldiery, or aristocratic yeomanry; they cannot stand the vigorous shock of freedom. Their trappings and their arms will soon be yours; and the detested government of England, to which we owe eternal hatred, shall learn that the treasures it exhausts on its accoutred slaves, for the purpose of butchering Irishmen, shall but further enable us to turn their swords on its devoted head. Attack them in every direction, by day and, by night. Avail yourselves of the natural advantages of your country, which are innumerable, and with which you are better acquainted than they. Where you cannot oppose in full force, constantly harass their rear and their flanks. Cut off their provisions and magazines, and prevent them as much as possible from uniting their forces. Let whatever moments you cannot devote to fighting for your country be passed in learning how to fight for it, or preparing the means of war; for war, war alone must occupy every mind and every hand in Ireland, until its long-oppressed soil be purged of all its enemies. Vengeance, Irishmen! Vengeance on your oppressors! Remember what thousands of your dearest friends have perished by their merciless orders. Remember their burnings, their rackings, their torturings, their military massacres, and their legal murders. *Remember Orr!*"

In this proclamation we have at least the evidence that United Irishmen were banded together to procure "equal rights for all," and contemplated no oppression of any sect or class of their countrymen.—*Mitchel's History of Ireland.*

DISRAELI'S IRISH POPULARITY.—The London *Globe* gravely asserts that at this moment the name of Benjamin Disraeli, bears new and strange emotions in the Irish heart. He is according to the cockney authority, an almost universal favorite with the Irish people. If the *Globe* means by the Irish people, the batch of Tories and their flunkey Satellites who live in Ireland only as parasites, no one will question its assertion about Disraeli's popularity in the "sister isle," but to aver that "the lineal descendant of the impenitent thief" has any place in the heart of the great Irish masses is an allegation as false as it is ridiculous.

The Irish people have wonderfully acute memories, and it has not yet escaped their remembrance that ever since the death of Lord George Bentick, in '47, when Disraeili assumed the leadership of the Conservative party the latter has been not only the consistent opponent of Irish rights, but the veriest reviler of Irish aspirations and Irish patriots. And now he has found a whole nation of admirers in the very people whom his venemous pen and Jewish tongue have ever been traducing since he was able to wag or wield either! Verily the Irish people are a wonderfully forgiving race, but somehow or other all of them we happen to know, have as cordial a dislike for this saponaceous Jew as his reputed ancestors had for the Roman statute forbidding plunder.

BURNING THE DEAD.—Urn Sepulture is gaining favor in England. Requests for such a disposition of the body are now quite frequent in wills, and the advocates of the process announce that there will be no occasion to request unclaimed bodies for the purpose of cremation as has been suggested, since many persons have left directions that their remains should be burned, if possible, and several have been offered by survivors for the purpose.

A Russian Winter.

OPENING OF THE COLD SEASON AT ST. PETERSBURG.

The coming on of winter in St. Petersburg is so different from the way nature does it in America that I am inclined to tell you about it. The Neva generally closes from the 20th of November to the 1st of December. This year it was earlier—on the 15th of November. From the 1st of November there were few fair days—in fact no day when the sun shone all day. It was cloudy, sour weather, with much rain, but no frost, even at night, till the 1st of November, when a cold snap came on, since which time there had been no day when the mercury was above freezing point. The rays of the sun are so oblique as to have little or no effect upon the atmosphere, making the days and nights of nearly an equal temperature. The sun is not on duty enough to accomplish much, as it rises a little before nine and sets before three. The twilight is of course very long.

The cold steadily increased for perhaps ten days, when a little snow began to fall, and almost every day since a little has fallen, till now perhaps there is six inches. There has been little or no wind, though one day it blew some, and about two inches of snow fell, which is called here quite a storm. I learn there are never any snow storms in this part of Russia during which more than two to six inches of snow falls. But the acquisition of snow is constant. It does not appear to come from the clouds, but the water held in solution in the atmosphere, which is very damp, it being so near the sea, and country perfectly flat, congeals and crystalizes, and thus falls slowly but constantly, half an inch, or perhaps less, per day. No one carries an umbrella, as it does not snow fast enough to get wet in, and nobody minds it, but they walk, ride or skate all the time. Hundreds of men work constantly sweeping the sidewalks, cross-walks and streets. It is not in sufficient quantity to shovel, but is swept into heaps and carried off, leaving only enough to insure good sleighing. In this manner, I learn, it will fall for a month or two longer, and while there will be perhaps three or four feet in the country, there will never be enough in this city to impede travel, and I believe the horse-cars, of which there are many, run all Winter. There is but one permanent bridge across the Neva, the others, of which there are several, are floating. So, when the ice begins to run, these floating bridges are cut apart in the middle, and the two ends drop down along the banks, and at once, after the ice is solid, good walks are laid across the river at different points and lighted.

In a short time the harbor will be frozen as far as Cronstadt, and roads made for driving there over the ice, with sentry-boxes placed at intervals to assist travelers, should the cold be so intense as to freeze them, as is often the case.

The mercury has been down to 10 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, though it is warmer now. We may expect it, however, down to 30 and 40, and possibly 50, for days. At such times great wood fires are built on an open grate, open on all sides, I mean, but under a circular iron cover with a hole in the top, in front of all the theatres and the palace. Around these big blazing fires gather the coachmen and servants during the performances at the theatre, opera or balls, as they never go home after leaving their passengers, but wait in the street. As they must wait during the greater part of the night, these fires are absolutely indispensable. What the poor horses do I am not aware, for I have not yet seen a horse-blanket, but have seen the horses driven up smoking hot, and stand four or five hours uncovered.

Winter here means business, and one must prepare for it, and once prepared, there is apparently no trouble with the cold. Rooms have all double windows, both sashes fitted in close and tight, very thick walls are well stocked with big pordeam stoves, which are great heaters. Except for lack of ventilation, they are entirely comfortable, but everybody lives in flats, as in Paris and other continental cities.

BISHOP KEANE.—The demise of this eminently pious and patriotic man has created intense sorrow in the hearts of the thousands who were acquainted with his religious zeal and devoted attachment to the land of his nativity. Neither his love of God nor his love of country was ostentatiously displayed. Silently and humbly he worshipped his Creator, deeply and fervently he longed for the freedom of Ireland, He was charitable to the poor, and longed for the recovery of Ireland's liberty. He never denounced them as Communists, because he knew they were not; he never anathematized them as infidels, because he knew they were faithful. When the remains of the "rebel" McManus, arrived in the harbor of Cork he opened the gates of the Church and allowed them to repose for a time within its sanctuary. The prayer of the Irish people is that his soul may rest in perpetual peace.

His lordship departed this life on the 15th of January, and on Tuesday his remains were solemnly laid in a temporary tomb in the southern aisle of the new Cathedral, a magnificent temple which owes him much, and will stand for ages a noble monument to his memory. The prelates of the province of Munster, with hundreds of the clergy, attended the last rites of interment. Seven thousand people, who knew and loved the departed servant of the Lord, walked in mournful pace after the coffin which enclosed the remains of the dead. In respect to the lamented bishop's memory, business was all but suspended since his death; the flags flying from the ships of all nations were lowered in the harbor, and the foreign consuls represented their respected governments at the funeral. The religious orders, the collegiate and school bodies, with the Town Commissioners and the general public, presented a solemn imposing appearance. When the coffin was lowered the *Requiescat* was intoned amid tears and sobs of all present. In Dr. Keane's death Ireland has lost a pastor who loved her without fear.—Dublin *Irishman*.

DEATH OF BISHOP KEANE.—It is with the deepest regret we announce the death of the Most Rev. William Keane, D. D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne. The sad event took place at the Episcopal residence, Queenstown on Thursday morning, Jan. 15, at twenty minutes past four o'clock. He was a good bishop and a great Irishman. The noble Cathedral of Queenstown now approaching completion, and the many other apostolic works to which the lamented prelate had devoted so much time and labor, will long bear a striking testimony to his zeal in God's service. As a patriot, he might justly be ranked amongst the most advanced. He was a prelate who believed that his order could be at once Catholic and National. His mind was never disturbed by the hob-goblins of Communism or Carbonarism. May his soul rest in Heaven.—[Tipperary Advocate.

Death of a Forty-Eight Man.

EUGENE O'REILLY (HASSAN BEY).

A line and a half in late telegraphic dispatches, announced that "at Fez, after three weeks illness, died Colonel Reilly (Hassan Bey)." Six and twenty years have passed away, and it is perhaps no wonder that this brief notice failed to recall the memory of an actor in the eventful times we have indicated. In 1848 Eugene O'Reilly was a young man of great promise and high expectations. His father held a responsible official position under Government; but, undeterred by this consideration, young O'Reilly threw himself into the national ranks with all the "spiritual ardor of the time;" he became an active propagandist in the Confederate Clubs—a president or vice-president of one—and was the promoter and leader of the Blanchardstown raid, at which he, with O'Rourke, M'Kenna, and several others, were arrested. After confinement for some time in Kilmainham, he with P. O'Higgins and others from that prison, and, with Charles Taaffe, Joseph Brennan, Stephen J. Meany, Walter T. Meyler, and Thomas M. Halpin, from Newgate, was conveyed, under strong escort, to Kingstown, and shipped on board H.M.S. Reynard, Captain Craycroft, for—no one knew where until the mystery was solved by arrival in Belfast Lough. The model prison—or, rather, the model hell—of Antrim County was the destination of the political prisoners. His release was finally obtained on condition of leaving the country. He next turned up as an officer in the Turkish army, where he distinguished himself on many a hard-fought field during the Crimean campaign; he rose aapidly in rank and favor. And here we lose sight of him, until we read the announcement of his death.

SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE.—The case Sir Patrick Colquhoun, Knight v. Courtenay, was before Vice-Chancellor Bacon in London lately. This was a suit instituted by the plaintiff, Sir Patrick Colquhoun, C. C., late Chief Justice at Corfu, and he sought to recover from the female defendant—who he alleged, had been a servant in his establishment—the value of a large number of shares which had been transferred into her name of the British and American Telegraph Company (Limited). The defendant denied that she had been the defendant's servant, but stated that she was his mistress, and that the shares had been presented to her. Voluminous affidavits were read on both sides and the history of the connection between the parties appear sas follows:—The plaintiff alleged that, holding a high official position in the Ionian Islands, he married a Greek, and engaged the defendant as his cook, and she remained with him in that capacity for several years. The transfer of shares to her was, he a legend, mutually understood to be a mere matter of form, and for the purpose of avoiding some further calls which were expected. After their return to England the defendant became addicted to habits of intoxication, and he was obliged to discharge her. He could not, however, obtain the restitution of the shares, and was obliged to proceed with this suit. The defendant's account was of a totally different character. She alleged that when she first met Sir Patrick she was a governess, and was in treaty for a situation at Utrecht. After she entered his service she lived with him as his mistress, and Lady Colquhoun was so jealous of her that she frequently threatened to ill-use her; but Sir Patrick said his wife was insane, and that if she was so violent he would send her to a convent. During the whole of this period Lady Colquhoun was separated from her husband by arrangement. Numerous affidavits confirmed this statement. It appeared that subsequently the plaintiff and defendant quarrelled, separated, and she obtained, on his recommendation, a situation from a lady at Updown, near Margate. On these various points the learned counsel proceeded to address the Vice-Chancellor on behalf of their respective clients. An intimation, however, was made from the court and an arrangement entered into by which the bill was withdrawn.

An old maid, speaking of marriage, says it is like any other disease—while there's life there is hope.

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Gladstone and the Political Prisoners.

The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* writes:

There has just been published a charming volume of French poems, by the Chevalier de Chatelain, long resident in London, and, as he describes himself, a naturalized Englishman. It seems that in the year 1870 he addressed a letter to Mr. Gladstone, urging him to amnesty all the Irish political prisoners. The Chevalier prints the following as the Premier's reply:

"Carlton House Terrace, S. W.,
"29 March, 1870.

"SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th inst., and I can assure you that, far from resenting your criticisms, I feel that I ought to return you my best thanks, since there are few things I more desire than to bring to bear on British policy the sentiments of those who regard our affairs from another point of view, but so far from admitting that the denial of an amnesty is at variance with a liberal policy towards Ireland, I freely avow that the main reason for this denial is, that the release of the Fenian agents at the present moment would simply be an addition to the forces which are at work to degrade and disturb Ireland, and render the work of reconciliation hopeless.

"I have the honor to remain, Monseur La Chevalier de Chatelaine, your most obedient and faithful servant, "W. GLADSTONE."

IT had been rumored during the previous week that on Sunday, 11th instant, Mr. Kelly would hold a meeting in this town, and would also endeavor to purchase support for his cause. This latter report was regarded as especially insulting, and aroused the indignation of the people. This feeling became known to our clergy, and immediately after first mass, Father O'Donnell exhorted the congregation to keep the peace, and not to put themselves in the power of the law, and expressed a wish that every man who had a vote in his parish would give it to the worthy candidate, the true and tried Irishman, W. H. O'Sullivan; and said that if he himself had a hundred votes he would give them against the exterminator's son, and for the honest and true man, O'Sullivan.

When last Mass was over, the little town was densely filled with people; excited crowds stood here and there, at the corners and behind the walls, with offensive missiles of every description, including dead cats, rats, etc., which had been procured the day previous for the occasion. A large body of stalwart young men came in from the adjacent country districts, and took up their positions on an eminence in a small grove which commands a view of the whole town, and also of the road by which Kelly and Co. were expected. I believe, notwithstanding the extra police which was drafted on that morning, with rifles in hand, from the neighboring stations, that the Kellyites, had they presumed to make an appearance, would have met with a reception that would have somewhat surprised them, but, luckily for themselves, they did not come—they disappointed the indignant people. Then, amidst suppressed groans for their expected but unwelcome visitors, and cheers for their good priests and O'Sullivan, the people gradually but quietly dispersed.—[Dublin Irishman.

AN ODD GENIUS.—An Irishman died, a few weeks ago, in London, whose career and attainments entitle him to a niche in the annals of literature. The deceased was about fifty years of age, and was as odd a figure as one could meet in a day's ride. He was small, but firmly knit, generally wore a white hat and a dress coat, and always had an old volume under his arm. He was a confirmed book-worm. Mezzofanti was hardly a more accomplished linguist. Mortimer was a graduate of the University of Dublin, and deeply versed in classic lore, but he added a polish to his erudition by his intimacy with at least a dozen modern tongues. He spoke French, German, Russian, Polish, Spanish, Italian, Modern Greek, Turkish, Arabic, Irish, and Danish with fluency. In his youth, he had been cabin-boy in an American bark, and subsequently became a medical student in Paris, but had to leave it on account of his connection with the June insurrection of '48.

He was a very young man, and utilized his strength by taking an engagement as a Hercules in a circus in Australia. By turns he gave lectures on Shakspeare through Germany, was a Greek professor at Hamburg, had a troupe of Spanish Ballet dancers in Holland, and was a companion of Sir William Don, the baronet actor, in his wildest continental frolics. In this time he had been tutor to Charles Lever's children at Florence. He came to the surface one day in the employment of Tom Thumb; another in the company of Murphy the Irish giant, who was a distant cousin. He had been in London since the Franco-Prussian war, and which ruined him in fortune. His learning was of little profit to him for he died very poor in a ward of an hospital, and is buried in a nameless grave.

A STRANGE marriage ceremony was recently witnessed in a Pennsylvania cemetery, the contracting parties being a minister of the gospel and a lady over whom there seems to have hung a deep veil of mystery. The bridal party, numbering four persons, arrived in Pittston late in the evening from New York, and, procuring the services of a driver, they were driven to Wyoming Cemetery, a short distance out of town. As soon as the carriage stopped the occupants got out and passed to the gate, and, proceeded by two gentlemen, the quartette moved among the tomb-bordered paths to a distant part of the cemetery. Here they halted directly in front of a grave, at the head of which stood a white marble cross. Presently the lady and her companion separated, each taking a position on opposite sides of the grave, each facing the other. At this hour the bell of a church tower tolled the hour of midnight, and before the reverberations had died away a marriage ceremony had been commenced above the grave in the cemetery. The service was short, and the scene most singular and impressive. A few moments later the four returned to the carriage and were driven back to the place from whence they started. The driver of the vehicle could give no further information other than that one of the gentlemen was a minister of the gospel, as was revealed from the cut of his garments.

SMART GIRL.—During a raid through Florida a bright little girl was found at one house, her parents having skedaddled. She did not know whether the troops were Northern or Southern. Two fine dogs made their appearance while a conversation was being held with the child, and she informed one of her questioners that their names were Gilmore and Beauregard. "Which is the best dog?" asked a bystander. "I don't know," said she; "they're both mighty smart dogs; but they'll either of 'em suck eggs if you don't watch 'em." The troops left without ascertaining whether the family of which the girl was a scion were on their side or not.

Obsequies of the Bishop of Cloyne.

[From the Correspondent of the Dublin Freeman.]

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday, January 20, 1874.

To-day the remains of the good, venerable, and venerated Most Rev. William Keane, Bishop of Cloyne, were consigned to their last resting-place, in the southern aisle of the new Cathedral, in the presence of the prelates of the province, of nearly three hundred of the clergy of the dioceses of Cloyne, Ross and Cork, and of thousands of the rich and poor, who strove by every means in their power to testify their regret for the loss, and affectionate respect for the memory of the good Bishop, whose praise was in every mouth. When I arrived here last night I found I was just in time to join in the torchlight procession which was to accompany the remains from the episcopal residence to the temporary parochial church, which in reality is nothing more than the fine schools of the Christian Brothers, which have been applied to the purposes of a place of Catholic worship until the Cathedral is in a more forward state. Since Thursday last, when the venerated Bishop breathed his last, Queenstown and the whole diocese have been in mourning; business had been all but suspended, and all work that could be postponed was left undone. Here to-day all the shops were closed, and this great seaport town had lost all its bustle and activity. The numerous vessels in the harbor and the distant roadsteads had their flags half-mast high, as had also the consuls of the several Governments of Europe and America. The trains from Cork, Youghal, and the country surrounding it, came in crowded by the people who loved the departed prelate with the ardor of their race, and who wished to testify in every way a sense of their gratitude, veneration and sorrow. At an early hour the remains, which had been taken to the chapel in a cedar-shell, covered with a leaden case, were placed in a magnificent Irish coffin, designed by Mr. Ashlip, the architect of the Cathedral. It was of mediæval pattern, and most elegantly furnished. On the ridge of the lid, and extending across its sloping sides, a beautiful Gothic cross, in burnished brass, was inserted, and on a brass plate, in illuminated antique lettering, was the following inscription:

Ora pro anima.
Reverendissimus et Illustri.
GULIELMUS KEANE,
Episcopus Cloyensis.
Obiit die Decima-quinta, Januarii, Anno Rep. Sal.,
MDCCCLXXIV.
Etatis suæ Anno Sexagesimo-nono, et Episcopatus sui Vigesimo-quarto.
R. I. P.

The sad ceremonial was commenced at about eleven o'clock, when the clergy had taken the places assigned to them, at either side of the catafalque in the choir, around which burned funeral unblenched wax-lights. On the coffin were placed the mitre which the departed Bishop wore with such honor to himself and with so much good to others, and the pastoral staff, significant of that tender care and parental solicitude which he had always had for the flock confided to his spiritual charge. The high altar was draped in mourning bearing the emblems of mortality and redemption. All present in the holy place seemed to feel how deep was the loss which they had sustained. The Mayor and several members of the Corporation of Cork, in their robes, and several of the Commissioners of Queenstown, Fermoy, Youghal, and other towns in the county having taken their places, the following prelates entered the sanctuary, attended by their respective chaplains:

The Most Rev. Dr, Power, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore.
The Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, Bishop of Killaloe.
The Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Bishop of Limerick.
The Most Rev. Dr. O'Hea, Bishop of Ross.
The Most Rev. Dr. Delany, Bishop of Cork.
The Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel.

The prelates having been conducted to their places, Office for the Dead commenced, the Archbishop of Cashel presiding. The sacred music was given with most solemn and devotional effect by the choir of priests, led by the Rev. James Barry, P. P., Glownthawn, and the Rev. W. Foley, C. C., Middleton, who officiated as chaunters. At the termination of the Office, Pontificial High Mass for the dead was celebrated. The Most. Rev. Dr. Delany, Bishop of Cork, was the prelate celebrant; assistant priest, the Very Rev. Dean O'Mahony; deacon, the Rev. H. E. Dennehy; sub-deacon, the Rev. S. C. Ashlin; masters of ceremonies, the Rev. T. S. Walsh, P. P. Castlemartyr, and the Rev. D. Keller, C. C., Queenstown. At the termination of the High Mass the prelate celebrant pronounced the absolution, and the sad ceremonial in the chapel terminated. In the vicinity of the new cathedral and along the principal thoroughfares of this town, members of the several professions, the gentry from various parts of the country, large numbers of the trades, shopkeepers, sailors, pilots, fishermen, and thousands of persons, male and female, from far and near, were to be seen waiting to take their place in the funeral procession. All the men wore crape tied with green ribbon, and even the humblest in the vast gathering wore some emblem to express regret for the departed. The arrangements for the great funeral of this day were entrusted to Mr. C. J. Doran, the excellent Clerk of Works at the cathedral, and were by him admirably carried out. The procession having formed in the vicinity of the temporary chapel, the remains were borne from the sacred edifice on the shoulders of the people, who insisted on having the honor of bearing the ashes of their beloved prelate to the grave. The following was the order of the procession:

Queenstown Young Men's Society,
Confraternity of Christian Doctrine,
St. Vincent de Paul Society.
Third Order of Franciscans.
Christian Brothers of the Diocese.
Thurifer.
Cross-bearer (Sub-Deacon) with an Acolyte on each side.
Regular Clergy.
Secular Clergy.
Bishops
(Attended by their respective Chaplains).
COFFIN
(Borne by Cathedral Workmen).
Queenstown Town Commissioners.
The Mayor of Cork, with Officers, together with the Members of the Corporation.
The Harbor Master and Harbor Pilots.
The late Bishop's Parishioners of the Menshal Parishes of Queenstown and Fermoy, walking four abreast.
Students from St. Colman's College, Fermoy.
General Public.
Carriages.

The chief mourners were:—The Rev. Wm. Fitzgerald, Vice-President St. Colman's College, and William Keane, Esq., London, nephews of deceased. The route selected was by Ferry street, Spy-hill, Westbourne beach, Harbor-row, Harbor-view, and Rock's-view, to the cathedral. Seldom a scene more impressively solemn could be witnessed than the great funeral as it wended its way slowly along. As the head of the funeral approached the grand west entrance, great efforts were made by the people to get within the still roofless walls of the church. The noble bays of arches dividing the lordly nave from the aisles, and sustained on columns of red marble, looked magnificent as the choir of priests, prelates and people moved towards the place where the ashes of the good Bishop were to mingle in the same grave with those of the venerated Most Rev. Dr. Coppinger. The solemn Gregorian chants resounded for the first time within the walls of the new cathedral, as they will resound in hundreds of years to come on the burial of a lineal decendant of St. Colman, in the see of Cloyne. The huge stone by which the tomb was covered having been raised by means of chains and pulleys, the remains were lowered into their final resting-place, and the sad "Requiescat in Pace" having been intoned, the grave closed over the honored dust of one eminent for holiness, for nobility of nature, generous benevolence and never-failing charity—one in whom the virtues of the Christian and the patriot were happily combined, and one whose name shall be handed down with affectionate veneration from generation to generation.

SHIPPING ELEPHANTS.—A Calcutta newspaper says: The hoisting into the air and lowering elephants into the hold of a vessel is not only an unusual sight to most men, but also a strange experience to most elephants. They were lashed with strong ropes, slung as far as practicable in slings, hoisted up with cranes with three-foot tackle, and lowered into the steamer's hold like a bale of cotton. When in the hold, they were placed in pens, built of strong teak timber baulks, bolted to the ship's side to prevent them from breaking loose. The fear the animals suffered was the only pain they underwent, and by watching the eyes of the poor beasts their terror was very manifest. Tears trickled down their mild countenances, and they roared with dread, more especially when being lowered into the hold, the bottom of which was sanded for them to stand on. We are told that one female elephant actually fainted, and was brought to with a fan and many gallons of water. At sea it appears that they got into a curious habit of occasionally—evidently with a preconcerted signal—setting to work rocking the ship on her sides, by giving themselves, simultaneously, a swing motion as they stood athwart ship, the vessel rolling heavily, as if in a seaway. This they would do for a spell of an hour or more, and then desist for several hours until the strange freak took them again. When they reached port they were hoisted out of the hold and swam on shore, thirty-five being thus safely landed without any accident whatever. When they were released from the slings it was a supreme moment for the mahout, who was always on the elephant's neck from the time of its touching the water to letting go. As the word was given to let go, each of the elephants, either from the lightness of his heart, at being freed from his floating prison, or from his own weight, we are not sure which—lightness of heart, like lightness of head, causes elephants and men to play pranks—plunged down deep into the water, the mahout on his neck. The anxiety on the face of the mahout just one second before the plunge was a study; so, too, was it when elephant and man rose to the surface again, the former blowing water from his trunk and the latter from his nose.

THE NORWAY RAT.—The lemming or Norway rat matiplies so rapidly that in the course of ten or twelve seasons food becomes scarce, and on the approach of some winter, when food question has become one of life or death, the over-stocked market is relieved by an expedient unparalleled in its nature among four footed animals. They assemble in countless thousands in some of the mountain valleys leading into the plains and the vast army of martyrs being selected, they pour across the country in a straight line, a living stream, often exceeding a mile in length and many yards in bredth, devouring every green thing in their line of travel, the country over which they have passed looking as if it had been ploughed, or burned with fire. When the reindeer gets enveloped in the living stream, they will not go round its limbs, but bite its legs, until in its agony and terror, it plunges madly about, crushing them to death in hundreds, and even killing them with its teeth. The man attempts to stem the living torrent, they leap upon his legs; and if he lay about him with a stick, they seize it with their teeth, and bold to it with such determined pertinacity that he may swing it round his head without compelling them to loosen their hold. If a corn or hay rick be in their way they eat their way through it; and they have been known to pass over a boat and to climb on to the deck of a ship, passing without stop or stay into the water on the further side. Foxes lynxes, weasles, kites, owls, etc., hover on their line of match and destroys them in hundreds. The fish in the rivers and lakes lay a heavy toll on them, and vast numbers are drowned, and die by other accidents in "flood and field;" but the survivors, impelled by some irresistible instinct, press onwards with no thought of stopping, until they lose themselves in the sea, sinking in its depths as they become exhausted, in such numbers that for miles their bodies, thrown up by the tide, lie putrefying on the shore. Comparatively few ever return to their native haunts, but there can be no doubt that some do so, as they have been seen on the return, pursuing their backward journey in the same fearless and determined manner as their advance.

OATMEAL.—Americans are gradually waking up to the fact that oatmeal is by no means an unimportant article of diet. As a food, the merits of which have stood the test of centuries, and which is calculated to promote the sanitary interests of the nation by laying the foundation for more hardy and vigorous constitutions for the coming generation, let us regard its general adoption as an article of diet as nothing short of a national good. Its phosphorescent qualities act as a gentle and healthy stimulant to the brain, and on no other food can one endure so great or so prolonged mental labor as on oatmeal porridge. Properly cooked it is not only a most healthful and nutricions food, but it is decidedly palatable, as is fully attested by its wonderfully rapid adoption as a popular diet by the very fastidious palates of our American people.

TWENTY-ONE car loads of barley, four of malt and two of wool passed through Sacramento on Sunday for the East.

Four blocks of granite from the Penryn quarry weighing each about ten tons, are being placed on board a schooner at the levee, Sacramento. They are for the Government works at Fort Point.

Virginia City boarding house keepers are an abused class. A sanguinary boarder on Thursday last threatened to shoot the top off his landlord's head, because the man of grub dunned him.

The Central Pacific pay-car returned to Sacramento from paying off the employees on the eastern end of the road on Sunday, attached to a west-bound passenger train, and continued on to San Francisco.

VEN some man slaps me on der shoulder, und says, "I vas glad to hear you vas so vel," und den sticks behind my back his fingers to his nose, I hef my opinion of dat veller.

IRISH DIRECTORY.

Third (Irish) Regiment, N. G. C. Field and Staff Officers:—A. Wason, Colonel; M. C. Bateman, Lieutenant Colonel; J. J. Conlin, Major; P. J. Tannian, Adjutant; W. Carey Quartermaster; J. D. Cushcon, Paymaster; James Barrett, Commissary; Dr. Green, Surgeon; Rev. Father Largan, Chaplain; Color-Bearer, John Gleason.

Co. A, Montgomery Guards; Captain, C. Quinn; First Lieutenant, W. Lee; Second Lieutenant, T. Bolster, drill in Armory Hall.

Co. B, Shields Guards; Captain, M. Flanagan; J. Hand First Lieutenant; P. McEleer, Second Lieutenant; drill in Hibernia Hall every Wednesday.

Co. C, Wolfe Tone Guards; Captain, J. Leddy; First Lieutenant, M. O'Brien; Second Lieutenant, John Byrne; drill in Armory Hall every Thursday.

Co. D, Meagher Guards; Captain, J. Eagan; D. T. Sullivan, First Lieutenant; D. J. Sullivan, Second Lieutenant; drill in Armory Hall.

Co. E Emmet Life Guards; Captain, R. Clery; I. G. Hayden, First Lieutenant; H. Fowkes, Second Lieutenant; drill in Irish-American Hall every Thursday

Co. H, MacMahon Guards; Captain, J. H. McMenomy; First Lieutenant, H. Casey; Second Lieutenant, E. F. Gleason; drill in Hall corner Sixth and Market every Tuesday.

Sarsfield Guards, (Independent): Captain, M. J. Acton First Lieutenant, S. C. Walsh; drill in Tammany Hall. cor. 8th and Folsom sts, on Tuesdays.

Co. A. Legion of St Patrick; Captain, M. B. Hughes; drill in Hibernia Hall every Tuesday.

Hibernia Rifles; Captain, Thomas Desmond; First Lieutenant, M. J. Gaven; Second Lieutenant, John McGrath; First Sargeant, J. J. Carroll; Second Sergeant, J. B. Walsh; Third Sargeant, Thomas Flynn, drill in Irish-American Hall every Wednesday.

Jackson Dragoons; Captain, M. Greany; E. McPhillips, First Lieutenant, T. W. Collins, Second Lieutenant; P. F. McGrath, Brevet Second Lieutenant. Drill in La Grande Armory every Friday.

Sons of the Emerald Isle—Meet first Wednesday of the month at Irish-American Hall. Nicholas Ennis, President; P. A. Dacey, V. P.; J. O'Brien, R. S.; John Kenny; F. S.; W. McLaughlin, C. S.; J. O'Connell, T.; Dr. Newell, corner Mission and New Montgomery, Physician.

Laborers' Protective and Benevolent Association—Meet first Friday of each month at Irish-American Hall. M. Sullivan, President; M. Callahan, Secretary.

St. Joseph's Temperance, L. and B. Association—Meet every Sunday at two o'clock P. M.; Daniel MacSweeney, President; M. O'Brien Secretary.

St. Mary's Temperance and Literary Society—Meet every Sunday in the basement of St. Mary's Cathedral. J. Anderson, President.

Father Matthew Temperance Society—Meet every Sunday evening in Irish-American Hall. Henry Hall, President.

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society—Meet in basement of St Mary's Cathedral. J. E. Kelly, President; N. Winne, Secretary.

Irish Volunteers—Captain, T. Lynch; drill on Mondays.

Thomas F. Burke Circle, F. B.—Centre, P. H. Lydon; Secretary, Thomas Kehoe.

A. O. H.—State Officers: M. Warde, S. D.; J. J. Donovan, S. S.

County Officers: M. J. Wrin, C. D.; J. F. Meagher, G. P.; J. T. Barry, G. V. P.; T. Drady, G. S.; P. Carr, G. A. S.; John Cooney, G. T.

Division No. 1.—Meet first Friday of the month at Hibernia Hall. J Barrett, President; J. M. Dwyer, V. P.; J. B. Harrington R. S.; M. Kelly, F. S.; C. Dillon, T.

Division No. 2.—Meet first Thursday of the month at Hibernia Hall. Wm. Simpson President; J. B. Oliver, V. P.; B. McDermott, R. S.; J. Reed, F. S.; M. McManony, T.

Division No. 3.—Meet third Tuesday of the month at Charter Oak Hall. H. Gallagher, President; D. D. Ryan, V. P.; E. Herrick, F. S.; J. Gallagher, R. S; P. Farrelly, T.

Division No. 4.—Meet first and third Friday of the month at Irish-American Hall. J. Butler, President; J. H. Gilmore, V. P.; T. D. Sullivan, R. S.; T. Flanagan, F. S.; P. Kendrick, T.

Division 5.—Meet first Wednesday of the month at their Hall, Dolores Street. P. B. Hanna, President; B. Rierdon, V. P.; J. McGrath, R S.; P. Harrington, F. S.; John Kenny, T.

Division 6.—Meet second and fourth Friday of the month at Charter Oak Hall. M. C. Hassett, President, J. J. Desmond, V. P.; James P. Meagher, R. S.; E. R. Birmingham, F. S.; Thos. Donnelly, T.

Division 7.—Meet first Tuesday of the month at Riggers' and Stevedores' Hall, Pacific street. W. Higgins, President; J. W. Murphy V.P.; B. C. Mooney R. S.; J. Kelly, F. S.; J. O'Callaghan, T.

Division No. 8.—Meet at Tammany Hall. W. Gilleran, President; D. Coyne, V. P.; H. McClosky, F. S.; T. Flynn, R. S.; T. Laughlin, T.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY—Division No. 1—M. V. O'Brien, C D; R. Hughes, P; P. J. Brown, V P; J. Cronin, R S; B. Lucy, F S; W. J. O'Brien, T.

Division No. 2.—D. Flynn, P; J. Donovan, V P; J. Carroll, R S; R. J. Dowling, F S; M. Coffey, T.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY—Division No. 1, (Stockton)—J. Ward, C D; J. A. Morissy, P; J. Murphy, V P; J. McCarthy, R S; P. M. Darcy, F S; J. O Donnell, T.

SOLANO COUNTY—Division No. 1, (Vallejo,) A. O. H.—John McAuliffe, Pres; P. McCue, V. Pres; J. Kane, R. S.; J. E. Kennedy, F. S.; J. Moran, T.

ALAMEDA COUNTY—Division No. 1, (Oakland)—T. D. Cronin, C D; M. Fitzgerald, P.

YUBA COUNTY—Division No. 1, (Marysville)—J. Petit, C D; J. Byrnes, P; J. Walshe, V P; J. Donohoe, F S; M. Flynn, T.

Division No. 2, (Smartsville)—J. McQuaide, P; J. Long, V P; M. Kelly, R S; C. Slattery, F S; A. Kerrigan, T.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY—Division No. 1, (San Jose)—H. Kelly, C D; J. Johnson, V P; D. Coakley, R S; J. J. Conniy, F S; D. Noonan, T.

Division No. 2, (Santa Clara)—J. Cotter, P; P. H. Murphy, V P; J. Fitzpatrick, R S; J. Donovan, F S; T. Clarke, T.

MARIN COUNTY—Division No. 1, (San Rafael)—County Delegate, T. Fay; President, P. Prenty, Vice-President, M. Hennessey; Recording Secretary, John Murray; Financial Secretary, M. O'Brien; Treasurer, John Graham.

NEVADA COUNTY—Division No. 1, (Truckee)—J. Creed, C D; M. Mahon, P; M. Guy, R S; H. Quinn, F S; M. M. Mahon, T.

Hibernia Benevolent Society of Sacramento—J. Ryan, P; J. Black, V P; R. Breen, T; J. P. Dray, R S; W. J. O'Brien, C S. Directors: J. McGuire, R. Breen, J. J. Cadogan, J. Dillon, W. D. Farrell.

Thos. F. Bourke Circle F. B.—Meet every Tuesday in Hibernia Hall.

K. R. B. No. 1.—Meet every Thursday at I. C. Hall, 715 Market street.

K. R. B. No. 2.—Meet every Tuesday at I. C. Hall.

K. R. B. No. 3.—Meet every Friday at I. C. Hall.

Bourke and Luby Club, I. C.—Meet every Monday at I. C. Hall. Dr. Biggs, President; J. C. Talbot, V. P.; J. J. Murphy, T.; J. McKeague, Secretary.

Thomas Davis Club, I. C.—Meet every Wednesday at I. C. Hall. T C Maher, President; J J Caniffe, Vice President; M Cotter, Recording Secretary; J M P Leonard, Corresponding Secretary; C J Barton, Treasurer; Trustees—Martin O'Connell, J Walsh, and Edward McLaughlin.

St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance.—J. G. Brown, N. D.; J. W. Gordon, V. S.; P. Flynn, S. D.; J. O'Hare, S. Sec.; J. McDermott, O. D.; T. P. Walsh, G. P.; M. Flynn, G. S.; J. T. Kelly, G. T.

Secretary.

SANTA CRUZ—Catholic Benevolent Association, organized December 18th, 1870—President, Martin Kinsley; Vice President, Michael Kelly; Treasurer, Daniel Williams; Secretary, Michael Harrington.

Irish American Benevolent Society.—President, William O'Connell; Vice President, Michael Farrell; Treasurer, Charles Kane; Recording Secretary, James O'Donnell; Financial Secretary, M J McInerny; Corresponding Secretary, Patrick Ballinger.

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society of St. Francis Parish, meets first Sunday of each month in the basement of St Francis Church. Officers—M J McGrath, President; T McGinley, Vice President; William Higgins, Treasurer; J J Martin, Secretary.

We have started with the above as a beginning for what we intend to make a standing Directory for all the Irish Organizations, military and civic, on this Coast. To enable us to supply omissions, and to make the Directory full and satisfactory, we respectfully call on the Secretaries of the different Irish societies of the city and the State to forward us at once the names of their officers, the time and place of meeting, the date of their organization, and whatever other information they may deem important. We will publish all matters of importance without charge.

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Remittances from the country may be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office, or any reliable banking house; but the Society will not be responsible for their safe delivery. The signature of the depositor should accompany his first deposit. A proper pass book will be delivered to the Agent by whom the deposit is made.
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THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 21, 1874.

"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name among us. It is welcomed by the higher ranks; it is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people; it is the summary name for many things; it seeks a literature made by Irishmen and colored by our scenery, manners and characters; it desires to see Art applied to express Irish thoughts and belief; it would make our music sound in every parish at twilight, our pictures sprinkle the walls of every house, and our poetry and history sit at every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of a more intensely Irish character and knowledge, and to that race it would give Ireland; it would give them the seas of Ireland to sweep with their nets and launch on with their navy, the harbors of Ireland to receive greater commerce than any island in the world; the soil of Ireland to live on by more millions than starve here now; the fame of Ireland to enhance by their genius and valor. The Independence of Ireland to guard by laws and arms."

THOMAS DAVIS.

"Who is abject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom."

JOHN MITCHEL, Oct. 25th, 1853.

THE TRUE NATIONAL POLICY.

The history of Ireland embraces little but constant struggles against English supremacy, the ever-recurring waves of that irrepressible conflict which has waged in our hapless country for seven hundred years. The whole is a lamentable record of martyred heroism, of zeal constantly misdirected, and opportunities unaccountably overlooked. We notice in every page the absence of some essential requisite to success, and a little reflection discloses the fatal void—a lack of proper organization. There never was a unanimity of revolt throughout the whole island. When O'Neil was shaking the English power to its centre, when the troubles in the north of Ireland were a grievous check to Queen Elizabeth's otherwise prosperous reign, the pacific attitude of the Southern provinces lost an invaluable opportunity. In the same manner William of Orange was enabled to subdue the different districts by taking them in detail; and when the ill-fated expedition of Humbert landed in Killala Bay, the apathy and lack of unanimity among the native population alone prevented the complete success of that apparently desperate enterprise. It is not, however, to foreign assistance that we should look for achieving our independence, nor is it requisite. The Irish nation, properly organized and united throughout the entire country, would be found perfectly competent to banish English power unaided. Had the rising of '98 been conducted on a system which could have ensured a simultaneous effort on all sides, there is little reason to doubt that it would have been completely successful. The desperate stand against all odds which the Wexford men alone made gives an idea of what might have been accomplished by a simultaneous and equally determined effort in all the other counties. And so in every other rising. Patriots had to contend, not alone with the foreign foe, but with distrust and dissension amongst the very men they were endeavoring to liberate. It cannot be said that there was ever a *general* rising in Ireland, an universal attempt to throw off the British yoke. Now, however, we have greater facilities for complete and thorough organization than at any previous time. The mass of the people are now educated up to the point which is requisite for them to understand the necessities of their position, in fact, at the present day, there is fully as large a percentage of educated men (and probably a greater degree of intelligence) as exists in any nation under heaven. The increased facilities of speedy communication and locomotion, with many other improvements of the present day, are all favorable for the formation and advantageous conduct of organizations in distant quarters. Experience has shewn how utterly futile it is to hope anything from disconnected and unorganized risings, and this experience has been taken advantage of in the formation of many societies, whose discipline will infuse into the next effort for Irish independence a degree of system which will certainly merit, as it will probably secure, a very different result from previous "Irish insurrections." Our only true policy is to organize, that we may be ready for a simultaneous movement, and may not, as too often previously, be crushed in detail. If this result be at length attained, the martyrs' blood which has flowed in the fruitless efforts of by-gone years will not have been shed in vain, since it will have served to intensify an important lesson. We should have learned ere this how worse than useless are unorganized efforts. We should have learnt, too, to beware of those so-called organizations, whose aims, even if successful, can be of no practical value, and whose struggles to attain them only serve to lay bare to their enemies the agonized pulsations of their country's heart. In Home Rule and such organizations as deal merely in wordy warfare, we find nothing which could in anywise advance the cause of Irish independence; although in the ranks of the Home Rulers we find the names of many advanced Nationalists, who seem to regard the movement as a means to an end. Before awarding such societies the proud title of national, we should consider if the spectacle which they are now presenting to the world of Ireland how, ingloriously in her chains, be a worthy or becoming one for brave patriots to acquiesce in. In organization we find the only feasible prospect of Irish independence, the only means which God and nature have put into our hands for attaining it.

☞ In our next issue we will give an index to subscribers. It will be a complete business Directory and a valuable aid to our readers in the purchase of any article they may desire. None but the most respectable houses advertise in the IRISH NATIONALIST.

Our readers will not fail to notice the advertisement of Barton's yeast powder—in another column—with a testimoniol of its superiority from one who has used it long.

THE CONVENTION.

The Irish societies, and through them the city, are still exercised with regard to St. Patrick's Day, and the most suitable mode of celebrating it. To the credit of the masses be it spoken, that a general condemnation of the usual lavish processional displays seems prevalent; but how far the popular feeling may have operated on the convention cannot, of course, be as yet determined. There are so many calls on the purse of every patriotic Irishman, that it seems a pity to make a procession which can serve no purpose but display an occasion for the heaviest tax of all. Since it seems to be resolved that a procession must be held, might it not be rendered an accessory of some really patriotic object. At this very time a subscription is on foot for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to John Mitchel indicative of his worth and of the esteem in which he is held by his countrymen. No more laudable object for a subscription could well be devised. Assuredly John Mitchel, above all men, has deserved well of his country. Home, wealth, friends were fearlessly sacrificed, and without a regret for the sake of that dear land whose claim on him he regarded as paramount, then liberty, and it might be said, life itself, for in those awful hours of imprisonment, and when he heard the felon's doom in the felon's dock, surely the bitterness of death had passed. Yet he still lives, lives amongst us in America, and we may congratulate ourselves that he is not gone where earthly tokens of esteem avail not. Would it not redound more to the credit of Irishmen in San Francisco to return a handsome contribution towards the testimonial which his countrymen are about to present to this exiled patriot, than to have the short-lived satisfaction of excelling in prodigality and display in a single day's proceedings. There should be little difficulty in inducing the Irishmen of San Francisco to appear with credit in this subscription list. Indeed the proceedings connected with St. Patrick's day might easily be utilized for the purpose by charging a small sum, say twenty-five cents, for admission to the theatre, or wherever the business of the day is conducted. We are well convinced that no patriotic Irishman would hesitate to pay such an amount, especially when he knew to what purpose the proceeds were to be applied, and in this way a considerable addition might be made to the California contribution for this laudable purpose. The responsibility of this and other arrangements rests with the managing committee, and we trust that good taste will guide their course to such a conclusion as will be alike most creditable to the national honor and most popular to the vast majority of our Irish residents.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Some remarks by General Von Moltke in a speech delivered by him at the Reichstagt, are very significant of the present political condition of Europe. Spite of the unprecedented success of their arms in the war, the Germans still feel far from secure, and, as Von Moltke remarked, will probably have to struggle half a century to retain possession of those provinces which they gained in half a year. However, Germanic Alsace and Lorraine may have been in their antecedents and tendencies while under French rule they are now far more Frankish while under German. All the sympathies of the inhabitants are with the defeated French and the Germans, in annexing these provinces, have adopted a policy which has been rarely found tenable for any length of time. France is still smarting under the effects of her unprecedentedly great overthrow, but she has displayed inherent vitality and capabilities of recuperation which have astonished the world. The crushing war indemnity, which doubtless had been levied by the enemy in expectation of grinding the vanquished to the dust for years to come has been discharged to the last mil with a promptness and exactitude which must command our respect as much as it excites our wonder. France is now free from her burdens, she is under a government more or less Republican in its form, and has consequently greater powers of revivification than she could possess under the most enlightened monarchy. The ill advised and ungenerous interference of Germany in French affairs has done much to intensify the bitter feeling which has long subsisted between the nations, and everything renders it probable that a second Franco-Prussian war, possibly with widely different results from the previous one, will not be long deferred. In this event Bismark will find that his crusade against Catholicity in Germany has been, to say the least of it, impolitic. He will not be able to count on the unanimous and instantaneous action which baffles all preparation, and which decided the late war in a single campaign. In recent assemblies in Bavaria and Saxony a coolness towards Bismark, and through him towards Prussian affairs, was the prevalent tone of the debate. The King of Saxony, in his speech, never once referred to the German empire as an amalgamation of the German states. These feelings may or may not operate in the event of another struggle with France; but it is difficult to believe that in those essentially Catholic countries such a determined persecution of Catholicity as Bismark has indulged in has awakened no hostility. This is a subject which more than indirectly may affect Ireland's future, and is susceptible of so many aspects that it would be impossible to treat of it adequately in the limited space of a single article. It is worthy of every attention, not alone from its own intrinsic interest, but as a probable introduction to Ireland's opportunity. We have not yet done with the subject.

THE ORDER OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Although on principle we never involve ourselves in any discussion affecting American politics, and prefer, as a general thing, to let well enough alone, we will always consider it our duty to enter a protest against manifest injustice. The police reforms of San Francisco are subjects which have been talked threadbare, and written upon all sides to the utmost limits of journalistic partizanship. It is pretty generally conceded that the recent increase in the force was necessary and in every way desirable, and in this opinion we fully coincide. What we complain of is the manifest discrimination which has been exercised against Irishmen, not only in these new levies, but even in the case of those who had already attained the star. Out of the number of applicants of various nationalities who were competitors at the recent increase only some two or three Irishmen were selected. This fact alone shews the spirit of injustice which pervades the Police Commissioners, or at least two of them, for to Judge Louderback's credit we can say that he has singly opposed every one of the invidious measures as they were brought before him and his colleagues. The last and most unpopular order of the Board is that all policemen, old and new, have to undergo a strict medical examination, with the view of testing their physical suitability for the positions they fill. This ordinance is unjust and absurd on the very face, and though seemingly impartial, it is easy to understand how it can be made to discriminate very unfairly against any element that may not be to the taste of the Commissioners. We have many Irishmen in this city holding high positions of trust and emolument, and we would willingly see every son of Erin raised above the necessity of performing the duties of a police officer; but as long as he fulfils his duties, and honorably supports his position in that or any other line of life, he should be secure from any attempt to oust him from that position, be it what it may. According to this medical examination men may be deprived of their situations in consequence of injuries received in the discharge of their duties, which, though not in anywise interfering with their efficiency as officers, might be easily so regarded as to place any class below the requisite medical standard. In any event, even if they pass through the ordeal unscathed, they are for the second time subjected to a causeless and arbitrary tax to defray the doctors' fees. We scarcely imagine that it is our memory which is in fault when we acknowledge that we recollect none of this careful medical supervision during the war; we do not remember that there was any standard fixed for height; we fancy that Irishmen were welcomed without a doctor's certificate, and proved their manhood and their value by changing the fortune of war on many a doubtful field. When the integrity of the Union was trembling in the balance, the Irish contingent was never backward, and was always welcome. Now, when rewards or emoluments, however trifling, are distributable, we are required to come armed with medical certificates, and every discrimination which can be devised against us. The whole course of conduct forcibly brings to our mind the occasion which called forth Mr. Shiel's indignant remonstrance against injustice, and noble panegyric on the Irish race, and especially his forcible concluding appeal—"Partakers in every peril, in the glory shall we not be permitted to participate?" In our case we claim nothing but the simplest justice. Glory there is none, and profit but little. There is a simple means of livelihood, a stipend received in return for services performed; and we protest against this being unfairly withdrawn or unjustly taxed. This mode of procedure displays a degree of littleness and ingratitude which we would have been slow in imputing. The Irish have shewn themselves in every service which demands address and courage *facile princepes*. At Bull Run no one will deny that it was the Irish who, in the doubtful moment, when the destinies of the Republic were trembling in the balance, came to the front and saved the army. It is a matter of history that it was the impetuous charge of Meagher's brigade which won Fredericksburg. It is not only an ungrateful but a short-sighted policy which is now seeking to banish the Irish from the force in this city. It will be found very difficult to fill up the vacancies so created with new levies at all comparable in efficiency. The Dublin metropolitan police are universally acknowledged to be second to none in the world, and the fine police force of New York is almost exclusively composed of Irishmen, and none find fault with the manner in which their exceptionally arduous duties are performed. We think that Messrs. Otis and Cockrill would do well to be guided in this matter and some others by the advice of their colleague, whose experience in police and criminal statistics and requirements must be immeasurably greater than their own. With a new regime we, of course, had made up our minds to some changes. Few people are candid enough to acknowledge that their predecessors in office have fulfilled all requirements; and we naturally looked for some marks of facit disapproval, on the incoming Chief's part, of Mr. Crowley's conduct. But we had not quite made up our minds to such a startling innovation as a fresh medical examination of the police force, involving the dismissal of efficient officers on grounds of merely technical requirement; and we do not think the public either expected or desired it. We do not think this sudden solicitude for the physique of his men is the motive cause of Chief Cockrill's conduct, and if, as we shrewdly suspect, the ordinance is levelled against a class, it ceases to be merely superogatory, and becomes extremely reprehensible.

We find, from the subjoined announcement, that Orangemen are not utterly devoid of human sympathy, as their previous conduct might have led us to expect. They are holding a meeting sympathizing with Germany and Bismarck, though no one can recall any expression of interest or sympathy emanating from them with regard to Irish matters. It seems they are more afraid of the progress of Catholicity than they are desirous of Irish nationality:

"The Orangemen are calling meetings in the north of Ireland to express sympathy with Bismarck and his anti-Catholic crusade."

LOCAL LINES.

THE ladies connected with our churches and temperance societies are taking into consideration whether they will commence a crusade against the liquor sellers under the plan adopted in Indiana or will let moral suasion take its course.

THE case of Abner Gentry, indicted for resisting an officer, was on trial in the Municipal Criminal Court lately. The testimony adduced was in substance the same as that heard before the Police Court, and heretofore published. A portion of the argument was concluded and the case has gone to the jury.

G. F. HUNT had a preliminary examination before Commissioner Sawyer yesterday, on the charge of perjury. His brother, John W. Hunt, is the accuser. The brothers are in litigation in the United States Circuit Court over a land dispute, and John charges George with having falsely sworn that he is a citizen of the State of Maine.

AGAIN the cry of cruelty comes from ship-board. On this occasion it comes from the decks of the "Hamilton Fish." Harry Creesman complains that the captain knocked daylight out of him with a lantern—in harbor, too—and others of the crew allege bad treatment during the voyage. Creesman's case will be heard in the Police Court.

SUPERINTENDENT DENMAN has discovered that a number of the teachers have in their classes a much smaller number than the standard, and he is of opinion that a little consolidation would prove economical. The standard number in each class should be fifty-two, but in some instances the classes have as low as thirty pupils. The subject was broached at the meeting of the Board last evening.

THE following gentlemen have been elected officers of St. Bridget's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society: President, J. J. Reichenbach; Vice-President, James Farley, Sr.; Secretary, J. P. Landers; Treasurer, David Maloney; Chaplain, Rev. Thomas O'Niell, O. P. Auditing Committee—Frank Farley, Maurice Duggan and Henry Hart. Members of the Council—M. Quigley, James Farley, Jr., Edward Powers, Timothy Simon, S. H. Gallagher and Edward Rooney.

PALACE AMPHITHEATRE.—All who enjoy a day's or evening's amusement should not fail to visit Mr. Wilson's splendid circus at the Palace Amphitre, corner of New Montgomery and Mission streets. Constant fresh attractions preserve its novelty and popularity as complete as on the opening night. An evening at the Palace Amphithestre will be looked back to with pleasure by all.

In another column will be found the card of Messrs. Green and Bigley's Eureka Mills. All kinds of milling produce can be had here, good and cheap, as a reference to the advertisement will show; and we advise all who have work in that line to be done to give the Eureka Mills, 210 Sacramento street, a trial.

BALL OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE RED BRANCH.—This well-known organization will celebrate the forthcoming anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint by a grand ball at Horticultural Hall. The Knights have made an enviable reputation for the good management of their entertainments—a reputation which they are determined shall be enhanced by the superior brilliancy of their next ball. We are glad to notice that the occasion will be made a practically patriotic one by the final disposition of the oil portrait of the late Terence Bellew McManus, in aid of the sister of the deceased patriot, now in this city, and in circumstances which are a reproach to our people.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE.—Mr. John McCullough's return from his Eastern starring tour has been made the occasion of a hearty welcome from his friends and the public here which must have been extremely gratifying. On Monday, his opening night, he received a perfect ovation from the most crowded audience the California has ever contained. During the past week Mr. McCullough has been playing "Spartacus" in *The Gladiator*, to thronged and appreciative audiences, and his rendition of this trying *role* left little to be desired. The various expressions of despair, grief, triumph and the softer affections were each in their turn inimitably reproduced, and when the interest culminated and the curtain fell on the last act the audience seemed to come back with an effort to the realities of life. Mr. Barton Hill was very successful as "Pharselius." Next week we are promised *Richilieu*, and from experience we are led to anticipate a rare treat.

BALL OF THE A. O. H. AT UNION HALL ON ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT.—Among the numerous festivities announced for St. Patrick's Day a ball from the Ancient Order of Hibernians promised for that evening is, as it deserves to be, conspicuously prominent. Union Hall has been engaged for the occasion, and the committee will leave nothing undone to make the entire affair a grand success. We wish our friends of the A. O. H., and all others who may be present, what they are pretty sure to have in any case—a real good time.

THE WRESTLING MATCH.—On Saturday, the 14th, at Platt's Hall, Whelan, commonly known as "Corduroy," met McLaughlin, the great Eastern athlete, for the championship of the wrestling ring. The hall was crowded, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested for Corduroy, the Californian. McLaughlin, who is much the heavier man, won in two straight falls, having displayed abundance of strength and considerable science. Better luck next time. California cannot be *always* first.

BALL OF THE ST. PATRICK'S MUTUAL ALLIANCE ASSOCIATION.—We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a card from the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Association for a ball to be held at Pacific Hall on Monday evening, the 23d inst. We cannot but admire the tasteful and appropriate illumination of the invitation, and have no doubt that all other arrangements connected with the festive scene will be equally felicitous; while for the harmony and good feeling of the party, as well as for the cead mile failthe extended to guests, we have guarantee in the motto of the Association—"Friendship to all, enmity to none." We wish our friends of the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance a very pleasant evening.

WE find that the athletic fever has not been abated by the recent contest at Platt's Hall. Without pretending to necromancy, we can undertake to prophecy that the public is about to be electrified by an exhibition of muscular christianity on a grand scale. In fact, we are apprised, on competent authority, that two gentlemen well known in connection with Irish national and military associations in this city, are about to contest the honors of the arena in a wrestling match—for charitable purposes. The combined weight of the champions may probably exceed 500 pounds. More we may not as yet divulge. Time is a great reveler—be on the look out.

A VERY general conviction exists that small-pox cases are concealed from the knowledge of the health authorities, and the people generally.

MEETING IN IRISH-AMERICAN HALL.—To perfect arrangements for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, the Irish civil societies and the captains of the independent military companies will meet on Sunday, at Irish-American Hall.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Nolan Bro's. boot and shoe store, No. 11 Third street. They will find there a large assortment—at very reasonable prices—and are sure to be treated courteously by the gentlemanly proprietors.

THE best domestic and imported wines and liquors can be had at Messrs. Daly & Ward's store, No. 311 Sacramento street. All kinds, finest qalities, and most reasonable rates. We advise our friends to try them See advertisement.

OUR readers who want anything in the boot and shoe line, for themselves or children, should bear in mind that our old friend Capt. John Leddy, No. 120 Fourth street, has a large assortment at very reasonable prices. Those who call on him cannot fail to be satisfied.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

☞ Our friends and subscribers who desire to have an Irish National Journal on the Pacific coast will please take notice that we request them to send their subscriptions and renewals *at once*. Heavy expenses are incurred in issuing our paper, and we must rely on the promptitude of our subscribers to meet them. And we also hope that every Nationalist will exert himself in the formation of New Clubs.

To Our Country Subscribers.

We would wish to draw the attention of our subscribers and friends, particularly those in the country, to the full market report to be found on the eighth page of this issue. We intend for the future to make a regular weekly report of domestic produce a speciality in each number, and we have no doubt it will prove a useful reference to some of our friends. We also intend to furnish a financial and stock report corrected up to the latest date.

A PLEBISCITE DENIED TO ALSACE AND LORRAINE. In the Reichstag of Berlin on the 18th, the request of the Bishop of Metz, who is a member, for permission to be accompanied by an interpreter during the sittings was refused. The motion by an Alsatian deputy that Alsace and Lorraine be permitted a plebiscite to decide their nationality was rejected by an overwhelming majority. During the debate on the proposition, M. Teutich, Alsatian Delegate, supported the measure in a violent speech, in the course of which he said Germans had overstepped the principles which should be binding upon civilized nations. He held that the annexation to Germany was illegal. "We are sent here," he said, "to proclaim our affection for our French fatherland, and that your acts of violence prevent us from regarding you as brethren."

[From the Commercial Herald.]

MARKET REPORT.

[For the week ending Thursday, February 21.]

WHEAT—Oregon continues to send us moderate supplies, most of which was bought prior to arrival. The receipts include 4,400 sks. per Ajax, etc. Our exports to Great Britain continue to be liberal, as will be seen by reference to tables; over 6,000,000 ctls shipped as against 7,000,000 same time last year, although the values of former exceed the latter by some $2,000,000. During the past few days, choice milling Wheat has been purchased at $2 as against $2 37½ in September last. Some lots of fair quality coast, suited for export, were offered for sale at $1 90, without finding buyers. Transactions for the week under review, so far as reported, have been of little magnitude, and the market cannot be called otherwise than dull. Offerings are moderate, yet there are few buyers, either for milling or for export. The following sales are reported, dating back to the 12th inst., and so on: 1,000 sks choice milling, $2 15; 1,200 sks do, $2 10; 1,500 sks do, $2 05; 2,000 sks choice, $2; 2,500 sks coast for export, $1 90. Liverpool quotations: 12s 10d@13s for average; 13s 4d@13s 7d for club. On 'Change yesterday several lots of gilt-edged California and Oregon, to the extent of 1,000 tons, offered for spot delivery at 2c, without takers. We note a cargo sale of 1,000 tons, en route for Liverpool, c. f. and i., at 60s, and cargoes offered for March delivery to the same port for 2s to 3s less.

BARLEY—The market is strong under an active Eastern demand from Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri, Kentucky and Illinois, as well as from New York. Freight by rail, in currency, to Milwaukee, $1 70; to Chicago, $1 60; to St. Louis, $1 50 ₱ 100 lbs. The transactions for the week, chiefly for Eastern account, are reported as follows: Coast, 2,500 sks Feed, $1 42½@1 45; bright, 5,500 sks, $1 50; do, 5,000 sks, $1 55; 2,500 sks, $1 60; 1,500 sks bright, $1 52½; 10,000 sks choice Brewing, private; 5,000 sks Brewing, $1 62½@1 65; 3,000 sks do, $1 62½@1 70; 1,500 sks extra choice, $1 72½; 1,000 sks do, $1 75. Up to this date, 514 car-loads of Barley have been dispatched eastward—in all, 5,160 tons.

OATS—The arrivals from Oregon are liberal. The Oriflamme brought 4,535 sks. Sales include 1,600 sks Oregon on private terms. The range of the market, $1 45@1 75, according to quality.

CORN—With liberal receipts from the south prices have declined, with sales in lots of 2,500 sks at $1 50@1 55 ₱ ctl for White and Yellow. 1,000 sks choice sold previously in lots from store at $1 60@1 65.

RYE—The offerings are light at $1 75@1 80 ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—The crop was a light one. We quote choice at 3½@4c; common can be bought at 3¼@3½c.

BRAN AND MIDDLINGS—Mill prices in jobbing lots, $18@27 ₱ ton respectively.

FLAXSEED—The present price is 3c, but the oil mills offer 3¼c for next crop, as an inducement for increased production in the State.

OIL CAKE MEAL—The mill price to the trade is yet $32 50, less the customary discount.

MUSTARD SEED—There is a light demand for White at 1½@2½c, Brown and Red, 2@2½c, according to quality.

BEANS—Prices are strong. Bayos, 2¾@2½c; Butter, 5@4c; Pea, 4¾@5c; Small White, 3½@4c; Pink and Red, 2¾@2½c.

ALFALFA SEED—The demand is good, with small sales at 17@18c.

HAY—The supply is large, with small cargo sales at $14 50@16 50 ₱ ton.

HOPS—The last sales were at 32½@35c Stock light, and holders generally asking 37½@40c.

HIDES—The receipts are very light, holders asking 18@19c for Dry; Salted, 8½@9c.

TALLOW—The supply is large; fair to good crude sells slowly at 6½@7c; refined is jobbing at 9@9½c.

HONEY—The market is fully supplied with strained. Prices are merely nominal—say 8@12c, according to quality. Comb is in light supply, quotable at 20@25c for choice. Strained in 2-lb cans is worth $3 25; Comb in 2-lb cans, $4 ₱ doz. 30 cs Comb sold for New York at 25c.

BEESWAX—Very quiet. Light stock on hand, but no inquiry. Can be bought at from 25c to 30c.

LEATHER—We have no material change to note in values; business at present rather slack. Eastern advices give a better tone to the market.

ONIONS—We note sales of 175 sks Oregon at $2 20; 160 sks Silver Skins, $2 50; 280 sks Oregon choice, $2 37½. Jobbing sales, $2 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

POTATOES—Receipts from Humboldt are light, and prices advanced to $1 62½@1 75 for choice; Petaluma $1 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 21, 1874.

COUNTRY AGENTS FOR THE "IRISH NATIONALIST."

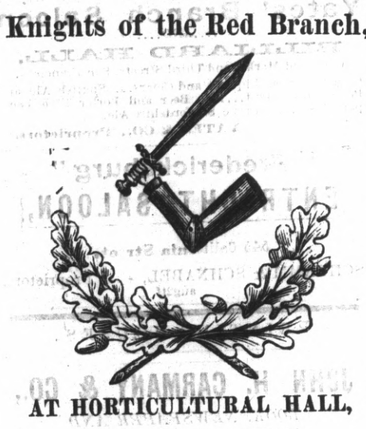
J. J. LANE.....Nortonville, Contra Costa Co
PETER KERNS.....Salinas City, Monterey Co
JAMES GOOLD.....Sawyer's Bar, Klamath Co
ARTHUR ATTRIDGE.....Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co
T. K. HOWE.....Dixon, Solano Co
THOS. QUINN.....Pino, Placer Co
THOS. P. MEANY.....Knoxville, Napa Co
MICHAEL LEONARD.....Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co
JOHN GRIFFIN.....Yountville, Napa Co
THOS. OAKES.....San Jose, Santa Clara Co
JOHN P. SARSFIELD.....Sacramento, Sacramento Co
JAS. CADDEN.....Julian City, San Diego Co
BERNARD McCREESH.....Crescent City, Del Norte Co
DANIEL HARLEY.....Vallejo, Solano Co
BARTHOLOMEW COLGAN.....Virginia City, Nev
WILLIAM REDMOND.....Gold Hill, Nev
THOMAS WOGAN.....Silver City, Nev

SUCCESS to those that deserve it. We would call the attention of our readers to the stock of goods of Kenny & Co., the energetic Picture and Looking-glass dealers at the corner of Fifth and Market streets. They import every thing in their line from the Publishers and dealers in the East and Europe, and are always ready to supply orders at short notice in Scenery of our "native land." They have everything published, and as for Religious subjects they have an immense stock in Pictures—of others, they have one of the finest assortments on the Coast. In looking-glasses of any style or size it would be impossible for the trade to compete with them, and in picture frames there is such variety that you are suited at once, and as to price, we will guarantee that they will sell lower than the lowest and we will offer an invitation to our friends in the country to pay the firm a visit on the first opportunity. Remember Kenny & Co., Fifth and Market streets.

THE members of the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Association presented on Monday evening an elegant gold badge to their President, T. F. Welsh; and the Secretary, Maurice Flynn, was presented with a gold pen and pencil.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND ANNUAL
MILITARY AND CIVIC
BALL
—OF THE—
Knights of the Red Branch,



AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,
(Stockton Street, near Post,)
ON THE EVENING OF
ST. PATRICK'S DAY,
Tuesday Evening.....March 17, 1874.

THE KNIGHTS, ON THE OCCASION, WILL INTRODUCE several new features—the Moonlight Dance, etc.—and make it, if possible, more brilliant than any former one.

☞ The magnificent Oil Painting of Terence Bellew McManus, will be awarded to the winning number, on that evening. Those holding tickets will take notice.

A splendid Band of Twenty Pieces will furnish music.

☞ TICKETS.....ONE DOLLAR. ☜
Admitting Gentleman and Ladies.
fe21td

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
TRY IT!
B. F. BARTON & CO'S
PEERLESS
Yeast Powder

The following unsolicited testimonial, from an entire stranger to us, is worth more than hundreds of solicited or purchased puffs:

EUREKA, January 27, 1873.

MR. BARTON:

Sir: I take pleasure in writing this note to you, to let you know that I have been cooking in the principal towns in California for the past ten years, and I can say that your Yeast Powder is the best that I ever used in that time, or any other time. I have been cooking for twenty years. You can publish this, if you wish.

Yours respectfully,
MR. G. BAYLEY,
Eureka, Humboldt Bay.

For the greater convenience of purchasers,
BARTON'S YEAST POWDER
Is put up in packages of one-quarter pound, one, two, five, ten, and twenty pounds, respectively.

Manufactory, 211, 213, Sacramento St.
[fe21tf]

JOHN J. REARDON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries, Wines & Liquors,
CORNER THIRD AND EVERETT STS.,
Between Mission and Howard,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES DALY. H. WARD.
DALY & WARD,
IMPORTERS OF
Foreign and Domestic
Wines and Liquors,
311 SACRAMENTO STREET,
(Bet. Front and Battery,)
SAN FRANCISCO.
fe21tf

PALACE AMPHITHEATRE,
—AND—
Grand Circus.
THE GREAT COMPANY,
EVERY EVENING,
Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons,

FRED. O'BRIEN,
Champion Vaulter of the Universe.

MILLIE TURNOUR,
The Ærial Queen,
AND A HOST OF OTHERS.
Take your wives and children with you.
JOHN WILSON, Director.
fe21tf

ALONZO GREEN. JOHN BIGLEY.
GREEN & BIGLEY,
PROPRIETORS
Eureka Mills,
210 SACRAMENTO STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
All kinds of Feed ground to order.

LIST OF PRICES.

ARTICLES.	⅛ Sks.	¼ Sks.	½ Sks.	1–10 Sks.
Family Flour	....	....	....	....
Graham Flour	....	....	....	....
Rye Flour	....	....	....	....
Buckwheat Flour	....	....	....	....
Rice Flour	....	....	....	....
Rye Meal	....	....	....	....
Corn Meal	....	....	....	....
Oat Meal	....	....	....	....
Oat Groats	....	....	....	....
Buckwheat Groats	....	....	....	....
Samp	....	....	....	....
Hominy, Large	....	....	....	....
Hominy, Small	....	....	....	....
Farina	....	....	....	....
Cracked Wheat	....	....	....	....
Ground Barley	....	....	....	....
Pearl Barley No. 1, in Boxes	....	....	....	....
Pearl Barley No. 2, in Boxes	....	....	....	....
Pearl Barley No. 3, in Boxes	....	....	....	....
Split Peas, in Boxes	....	....	....	....

fe21tf

PRICES Will Tell!
Acknowledged by Every One
....THAT....
NOLAN BROS,
11 Third Street,
SELLS MORE SHOES,
SELLS BETTER SHOES,
....AND....
SELLS THEM CHEAPER
Than Any Other Shoe Store on the Pacific Coast.

NO MATTER WHAT YOU WANT IN THE SHOE Line, NOLAN BROS. has it, from an Infant's Shoe to the MAMMOTH BOOT.

Closing out a job of fine Shoes, some fifty dozen pairs, full scolloped, high cut, for.....$1 75
They are considered cheap by prudent buyers at.... 2 50
800 Pairs Ladies' Balmorals reduced to..... 1 50
We have on hand 600 pairs of Ladies' French Kid Boots, which, for Durability, Style and Quality, cannot be excelled—
We have reduced them to.....$4 50
Former price.....6 00
900 Pairs Men's Calf Boots, screwed, at.....$3 50
Men's Box Toe Gaiters of our own manufacture—
Reduced from $5 to.....$3 50
500 Pairs of Gents' Alexis Ties, new style.....$4 50

Invite special attention to our immense stock of Men's Hand-sewed Boots, Congress Gaiters and Alexis, equal to any custom work.

NOLAN BROS.,
11 Third Street,
Sign of the Big Boot.
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Premium Cutler.

First Premium and Medal of Mechanics' Institute, 1871.
First Premium and Medal of Mechanics' Institute, 1869.
First Premium and Medal of Mechanics' Institute, 1863.
First Premium of Mechanics' Institute in 1865
First Premium of Mechanics' Institute in 1864
First Premium of Mechanics' Institute in 1860
First Premium of Bay District Society in 1860

Dry Goods.

SPECIAL
NOTICE.

To those who Could Not Get Waited on, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

We have now a Large Staff of Salesmen, and will be in a position on MONDAY and following days to dispose of the entire stock.

DRY GOODS!
—AT—
33⅓ Cents
ON THE DOLLAR.

THE ENTIRE STOCK
—OF—
NEW AND DESIRABLE
GOODS
—IN—
THE STORE
—OF—
J. C. TALBOT & CO.,
28 Kearny St.,
MUST BE SOLD
—IN—
Thirty Days,
BY ORDER OF
J. C. Talbot & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAUL L. BARBIER. EDWARD J. BARRETT.
BARBIER & BARRETT'S,
Sample Rooms,
Windsor House,
903½ MARKET STREET,
Three Doors from Fifth.....SAN FRANCISCO.
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S. A. GORDON. M. BURKE.
Market street Cigar Store,
GORDON & BURKE,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
843 MARKET STREET,
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Cash Tea Store
GEO. T. HANLY & CO.,
DEALERS IN
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928 Market street,
Between Stockton and Powell.....SAN FRANCISCO.
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JOHN KAVANAGH,
MERCHANT-TAILOR,
No. 15 NEW MONTGOMERY STREET (Grand Hotel).
CLOTHING TO ORDER FOR
Men, Youths, and Boys.
A Special feature is the Designing and Fabrication of Fine Suits for Boys, in a style of unsurpassable elegance.
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John Leddy,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
120 FOURTH ST., (corner of Minna.)

Men's Boots	from $2 50 to $4 00
Men's Boots (best quality)	from 5 50 to 8 00
Boys and Youth's Boots	from 1 50 to 3 50
Ladies' Gaiters	from 1 00 to 1 75
Misses' Gaiters	from 75 to 1 50
Misses' Balmorals	from 1 00 to 2 25
Children's French Calf	from 1 25 to 1 50
Children's French Goat	from 1 00 to 1 50

☞ ALL OF MY OWN MAKE. ☜
fe21tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

X. TWIABA X.

THE WHITE SAGE.—A new preparation is offered to the public for the restoration of the hair by Dr. L. Terry, 323 Third street, and from the great number of testimonials published by prominent citizens of Elko, Nevada of its efficacy in giving strength to the hair and the speedy return of it to those who have been bald, oblige us to look upon it with more favor than the thousand other preparations already in market. The *Elko Independent* says: "A decoction of white Sage will accomplish more in restoring bald heads, fastening falling hair and renovating and giving healthy action to the scalp than a whole store of the usual remedies advertised for that purpose. Hundreds now in Nevada can testify to this fact, and a trial will convince any doubting Joseph that what we say of it in this respect will be borne out by results, if he will give it a fair trial." If such is the case, the Doctor will reap a rich harvest, for no other city can boast of as many bald-headed people as San Francisco. The medicine can be obtained from every druggist. None genuine without the signature of L TERRY, M. D., on the outside of the wrapper. HEATH FIELD, BOGEL & Co., General Agents. Sole Distiller, Dr L. Terry, Elko, Nevada.

☞ MISSING FRIENDS. ☜
Advertisements of this nature will be inserted three times for One Dollar.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM LANE, of River's View, Newmarket, County Cork, Ireland. He left Ireland three years ago, and came to America. When last heard from, about twelve months since, said to be on his way to California. Important information can be given him by addressing JOHN KENEALY, 30 Third street, San Francisco. Eastern papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED — OF MICHAEL LADEN AND PETER LADEN, Parish of Crosmolina, county Mayo. When last heard of in 1850, Peter was then in Liverpool, and Michael emigrated to the United States. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their brother, JAMES LADEN, Altamonte Station, Alameda County, California. Eastern papers please copy.

South End Oyster House.
FOR the Freshest, Juiciest and Fattest Transplanted or California Oysters, or a good Welsh Rarebit or Crab Stew, go to
MANNING'S OYSTER HOUSE,
672 Howard St., near Third, (late of the Blue Wing Saloon.) sep13-tf

SAN FRANCISCO
HALL and PACKET COURT
I. C. Hall, Dr. Biggs, President; J. C. Talbot, V. P.; J. J. Murphy, T.; J. McKeague, Secretary.
Thomas Davis Club, I. C.—Meet every Wednesday at I. C. Hall. T. C Maher, President; J J Caniffe, Vice President; M Cotter, Recording Secretary; J M P Leon rd, Corresponding Secretary; C J Barron, Treasurer; Trustees—Martin O'Connell, J. Walsh, and Edward McLaughlin.
St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance.—J. G. Brown, N. D.; J. W. Gordon, N. S.; P. Flynn, S. D.; J O'Hare, S. Sec.; J. McDermott, O. D.; T. F. Welsh, G. P.; M. Flynn, G. S.; J. T. Kelly, G. T. Secretary.
Santa Cruz—Catholic Benevolent Association, organized December 18th, 1870—President, Martin Kinsley; Vice President, Michael Kelly; Treasurer, Daniel Williams; Secretary, Michael Harrington.
Irish American Benevolent Society.—President, William O'Connell; Vice President, Michael Farrell; Treasurer, Charles Kane; Recording Secretary, James O'Donnell; Financial Secretary, M J Mcinerny; Corresponding Secretary, Patrick Ballinger.

Dry Goods.

J. J. O'BRIEN'S
GREAT ANNUAL
Clearance Sale.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY informed that our Great Annual Sale commences TO-MORROW (Monday), February 2d, and will be continued for twenty-six days. During that time the entire stock will be sold at a tremendous reduction.

The subjoined list of prices will give some idea of the reductions made, but to fully understand and appreciate the bargains that are now offered, ladies would do well to call and examine the Stock, compare prices, etc., (which I respectfully invite all intending purchasers to do) before purchasing elsewhere:

	Worth	Reduced to
BLACK SILKS,	$2 25	$1 25
BLACK SILKS,	2 50	1 50
BLACK SILKS,	3 00	2 00
BLACK SILKS,	3 25	2 25
BLACK SILKS,	3 50	2 50
BLACK SILKS,	4 00	2 75

☞ 20 pieces French Cros Grain Black and White Striped Silks, reduced to 75 cents a yard; original price, $1 25.
100 pieces Irish Poplins (Imitation), reduced to 25 cents a yard.
200 pieces Fine Wool Serges, reduced to 40 cents a yard.
50 pieces French Velours, 25 cents a yard; original price, 60 cents.
100 pieces English Poplin Alpaca, reduced to 25 cents a yard.

BLACK GOODS
ALL MARKED DOWN.
GOOD BLACK ALPACA,
25 cents a yard.
BEAUTIFUL BLACK CASHMERE,
75c. a yard; worth $1 25.

500 Wool Shawls (72x72), reduced to $1 50 each.
Large Heavy Gray Blankets, reduced to $2 a pair.
Large Size Marseilles Quilts, reduced to $1 each.
Large Size Linen Napkins, reduced to $1 a dozen.
Large Size Linen Towels, reduced to $1 a dozen.
Double Width Sheeting, reduced to 25 cents a yard.
Heavy Unbleached table Linen, reduced to 20 cents a yard.
Handsome Nottingham Lace Curtains, reduced to 25 cents a yard.
Heavy Wool Shaker Flannel, reduced to 25 cents a yard
Good Canton Flannel, reduced to 12½ cents a yard.
Oregon Scarlet Twilled Flannel, reduced to 37½ cents a yard.
Plain Scarlet Flannel, reduced to 25 cents a yard.
Heavy Scotch Ginghams, reduced to 12½ cents a yard.
All Linen Crash, 12 yards for $1.
Ladies' All Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents each.
Gents' All Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents each.
French Kid Gloves, 60 cents a pair.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves (First Choice), reduced to $1 25.
150 Beautiful Sashes, reduced to Half Price.
Men's Heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, reduced to 50 cents a pair.
Ladies' English Merino Vests, reduced to 75 cents each.
Misses' and Boys' Merino Vests, reduced to 50 cents each.
Men's White and Colored Shirts, reduced to 75 cents each.
500 pairs Splendid French Corsets, reduced to 50 cents a pair.
Ladies' Scarfs, Bows, Lace Collars, and Fancy Goods reduced to one-quarter the original prices.

Bargains of Everything!
Bargains for the Million!
....AT....
J. J. O'BRIEN'S
606 Market street.

CO-OPERATIVE

This above stamp is placed on the Goods made by this Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company; and they desire to inform the Trade and the Public that an unprincipled Boot and Shoe firm of this city (a house doing a large business, and which ought to be above such a trick) are stamping their Worthless Chinese-made goods with a partial imitation of our Stamp, hoping to sell their goods as our make, and thereby injure our trade. We employ no Chinese labor, nor ever did, and our goods have always given satisfaction and built up a trade which those parties in their petty meanness are seeking to deprive us of. Therefore, we caution all who wish to buy our goods and patronize WHITE LABOR, to see that they are stamped as above.

UNITED WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE BOOT AND SHOE COMPANY. my24-tf

of their beloved prelate to the grave. The following was the order of the procession:

Queenstown Young Men's Society.
Confraternity of Christian Doctrine.
St. Vincent de Paul Society.
Third Order of Franciscans.
Christian Brothers of the Diocese.
Thurifer.
Cross-bearer (Sub-Deacon) with an Acolyte on each side.
Regular Clergy.
Secular Clergy.
Bishops
(Attended by their respective Chaplains).
COFFIN
(Borne by Cathedral Workmen).
Queenstown Town Commissioners.
The Mayor of Cork, with Officers, together with the Members of the Corporation.
The Harbor Master and Harbor Pilots.
The late Bishop's Parishioners of the Menshal Parishes

sanitary interests of the nation by laying the foundation for more hardy and vigorous constitutions for the coming generation, let us regard its general adoption as an article of diet as nothing short of a national good. Its phosphorescent qualities act as a gentle and healthy stimulant to the brain, and on no other food can one endure so great or so prolonged mental labor as on oatmeal porridge. Properly cooked it is not only a most healthful and nutricions food, but it is decidedly palatable, as is fully attested by its wonderfully rapid adoption as a popular diet by the very fastidious palates of our American people.

TWENTY-ONE car loads of barley, four of malt and two of wool passed through Sacramento on

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 21, 1874.

IRISH NATIONAL POETRY.

THE CHASE.

From Miss Brooke's "Reliques of Irish Poetry."]

(Concluded.)

CONAN.

Nor vainly did he importune;
The host, he desir'd,
Engag'd my son to give the boon
His cowardice requir'd. (1)

Once, twice, and thrice, to Erin's chief
The sorrowing Caoilte spoke:
"O say, lov'd cause of all our grief!
"Whence came this cruel stroke?

"What curs'd Tuathan's direful charm
"Has dar'd that form deface?
O! who could thus thy force disarm,
"And wither ev'ry grace?" (2)

"Guillen's fair daughter," (Fina reply'd,)
"The treacherous snare design'd,
"And sent me to yon magic tide,
"Her fatal ring to find."

Conan who, penitent of tongue,
Would now his guilt revoke,
Forward, with zeal impatient sprung,
And vengeful ire bespoke.

"May never from this hill (he cry'd,)
"Our homeward steps depart,
"But Guillen dearly shall abide
"Her dark and treacherous art!"

Then our stout shields with thongs we bound,
Our hapless King to bear;
While each fond chieftain press'd around,
The precious weight to share.

North of the mount, to Guillen's cave,
The alter'd form we bore;
Determin'd all her art to brave,
And his lost powers restore.

Eight nights and days, without success,
We tore the living tomb,
Until we pierc'd the last recess
Of the deep cavern's gloom.

Then forth the fair Enchantress came,
Swift issuing to the light,
The form of grace, the beauteous dame,
With charms too great for sight.

A cup quite full she trembling bore
To Erin's alter'd chief,
That could his pristine form restore,
And heal his people's grief.

He drank—O joy! his former grace,
His former powers return'd;
Again with beauty glow'd his face,
His breast with valor burn'd.

Oh, when we saw his kindling eye
With wonted lustre glow,
Not all the glories of thy sky
Such transport could bestow!

The Hero of the Stately Steeds,
From magic fetters free,
To Finian arms and martial deeds
Thus—thus restor'd to see!—

Scarce could our souls the joy sustain!—
Again three shouts we gave;
Again the badgers fled the plain,
And trembling sought the cave!

Now, Patrick of the scanty store,
And meagre-making face!
Say, didst thou ever hear before
This memorable Chase?

(1) Conan did not always escape the punishment which his insolence and presumption deserved, as may be seen in the ancient poem, entitled, "The Combat of Con, son of Dargo, and Goll, son of Morne."

(2) In the Irish, Tuatha da Danan. "Most of the Irish romances—(according to the translator), are filled with Dananian enchantments, as wild as the wildest of Ariosto's fictions, and not at all behind them in beauty."

A WONDERFUL YANKEE.—A remarkably "muscular Christian" is at the present time living at Providence, Rhode Island. His muscular powers, according to the Providence *Star*, are quite as prodigious as those possessed by him "who in olden times bore off on his shoulders the gates of Gaza." When a youth he was wont to shoulder a barrel of flour with his feet inside of a pack measure. On one occasion, on Steven's wharf, as the result of a banter that he could not shoulder an anchor weighing 550lbs., he raised it to his shoulders, carried it through another wharf, then ascended the steps of the United States Hotel, bore it in triumph through that establishment, and finally brought it back to Steven's wharf, where he deposited it in the scales for weighing. On another occasion a dozen men were tugging at a hogshead of molasses lying on its bilge, endeavoring to place it on end, when he ordered them aside, and lifted it as though it were a feather. Though now fifty-seven years old he is ready at any time, on a wager, to lift to his shoulder a barrel of flour. This powerful gentleman is at present an "out-and-out teetotaler," but in old days was very much the reverse. He has been known to stand at the bar of the old Park House and drink thirty-two glasses of spirituous liquids "without once turning round." On one occasion, in company with a friend, he made "a night of it," sitting down to half-a-barrel of beer, all of which he consumed before morning. Yet no person ever saw him in the gutter or even stagger from the effects of his mighty potations. It was his boast that in the days of his youth he could outdrink any man in Rhode Island.

A DARK PRESAGE.—The *Quarterly Review* thinks the blackest presage of the storm which will break over the Gladstone administration is rising in the west. Home Rule is here referred to as the black cloud; but the *Quarterly* scarcely knows what it speaks about. However, the writer is in complete ignorance of his subject, while his brains appear to be "wool gathering." He says that there is some confusion between the Ultramontanes and Home Rulers; and yet he asserts that not half-a-dozen out of sixty-four Irish Liberal members are not independent of Ultramontane influence. If there be confusion between the two parties, and not six of the Irish M. P.'s are independent of the clergy, how did it happen that there was no confusion whatever between the twenty or more Irish representatives who attended the Home Rule Conference and the leaders of the movement then present? The reviewer was groping in the darkness of the storm which his imagination pictured.

LAMB AND ERSKINE.—Counsellor Lamb, an old man when Lord Erskine was in the height of his reputation, was of timid manners and nervous disposition, usually prefacing his pleadings with an apology to that effect; and on one occasion, when opposed in some case to Erskine, he happened to remark that he felt himself growing more and more timid as he grew older. "No wonder," replied the witty but relentless barrister, "for every one knows the older a lamb grows, the more sheepish he becomes."

CRIME and vice are stretching their arms over the length and breadth of Britain. A contemporary says: "The spirit of murder, judging from assize statistics, is spreading and growing among the English people. The popular demoralization is increasing. Acts of brutality and violence of all degrees of hideousness furnish a sickening record, every day extending. Homicides, wives kicked to death, children starved to death—these are among the ordinary items of the English press. It is no exaggeration to describe as appalling the ignorance and vice which prevail generally among the lower classes. For a benighted, and indeed a savage people, as we are told to consider ourselves, it is wonderful how we manage to exceed our enlighted neighbors in those qualities which are said to be the peculiar products of civilization. The calendar of a single English shire often contains more offences of magnitude than the criminal records of all Ireland; and did Irishman but possess the virtue of temperance, even the cunning of "own correspondents" would fail to defame their country or to misrepresent the condition of a land in which life and property are safer than anywhere else in the world. At the present moment there is not a single prisoner in the jails of Ireland under the sentence of death, while 'the quartet executions the other day in England are but small portions of a dismal brotherhood awaiting a like doom." Charles Edwin Butt, Edwin Bailey and Ann Barry are to be hanged in Gloucester, if no reprieve comes for any of them. The son of a magistrate was sentenced at the Old Baily to seven years' penal servitude for obtaining several sums of money by fraudulent means. We could not recount half the crimes that are committed in England during a single week.—*Irish Times.*

INCREASE OF LUNACY.—In Dr. Winslow's book are some statistics about the increase of insanity which have been reproduced in various newspapers. Thus, we find, the "Globe" last week asserting what many will dispute—viz., that "we cannot avoid a conclusion that the human species is becoming more subject to the loss of reason as civilization progresses." The census of 1861 in England showed 1 insane person in 824. Ten years later the proporcion had increased to 1 in 403, which, taking into consideration the relative increase of population, makes the number of the insane very nearly double. France shows a still larger increase, the numbers for 1856 being one in 1,128, and ten years after that 1 in 418. Comparing the statistics of the several great European States at the time of the last census but one—*i. e.*, about twelve years ago—Mr. Winslow gives some very interesting results in a tabulated form. According to these Denmark stands highest, with a percentage of 1 in 507, and Austria lowest with an immense difference between her and the other States, containing only 1 insane person in every 4,043 of the population, Italy stands next, with 1 in 3,902, and Piedmont is the only other State which has over 2,000 inhabitants for every lunatic. The United States has a tolerably low percentage, as have most of the German States. Hanover, however, comes below England and Ireland and Scotland, and Oldenburgh reached the extraordinary high standard of 1 in every 301. New South Wales has a very high percentage also, while California stands on very near the level of the United States, containing 1 lunatic in every 1,454. The statistics of Asiatic and African countries are not given, and probably could not in most cases have been obtained by any means. It is to be regretted, says the "Globe," that the condition of India, one of the strongholds of lunacy, has not been ascertained, or, if ascertained, has not been included in Mr. Winslow's tables."—*Medical Press.*

THE DOCTOR, THE OPERA-GLASS, AND THE PICKPOCKETS.—Among the English visitors to Paris during the gay season of the new year were several pickpockets, who were, however, in most cases, received by the police of the festive city, so that, as the American poet sings, "he subsequent proceedings interested them no more." There were some of the *elite* of the English practitioners, who are, however, rivalled, if not excelled, in dexterity and ubiquity by their French compeers. The following story is told of the latter by a French journal: A physician, officially connected with the prison of La Force, and much beloved by his light-fingered patients, perceived on leaving the Varieties one evening, that his pocket had been picked, and that his opera-glass was gone. Next day, on meeting the denizens of La Force, he expressed his displeasure at the occurrence. "It is all very well," said he, "for you to say I am popular among you, but I am treated just as others are. Some of your friends contrived to relieve me of my opera-glass last night at the Varieties." "This was because they did not know you, doctor," replied a prisoner. "Who was on duty at the Varities last night?" he inquired, turning to a comrade. The answer was given in a whisper. "You shall have your glass to-morrow," he added. Next day a person called on the physician's wife. "Here," said he, "are all the opera-glasses stolen at the Varieties two nights ago; please to point out the doctor's." The lady having done so, the obliging pick-pocket handed it to her, restored the others to their cases, and disappeared.

CURRAN'S LAW LIBRARY.—Who could ever have suspected a judge capable of sneering at a barrister's poverty, by telling him he suspected "his law library was rather contracted." Yet this was the brutal remark to Curran, by Judge Robinson, the author of many stupid, slavish and scurrilous political pamphlets, and by his demerits raised to the eminence which he thus disgraced. Curran replied: "It is very true, my lord, that I am poor, and the circumstance has certainly somewhat curtailed my library; my books are not enormous, but they are select, and I hope they have been perused with proper dispositions. I have prepared myself for this high profession rather by the study of a few good works than by the composition of a great many bad ones. I am not ashamed of my poverty; but I should be ashamed of my wealth, could I have stooped to acquire it by servility and corruption. If I rise not to rank, I shall at least be honest; and should I ever cease to be so, many an example shows me that an ill-gained elevation, by making me the more conspicuous, would only make me the more universally and the more notoriously contemptible.

IDEA OF ETERNITY.—An American clergyman, in one of his sermons, exclaimed to his hearers: "Eternity! why, don't you know the meaning of that word? Nor I, either, hardly. It is for ever, and five everlastings a-top of that. You might place a row of figures from here to sunset, and cipher them all up, and it wouldn't begin to tell how many ages long eternity is. Why, my friends, after millions and trillions of years had rolled away in eternity, it would be a hundred thousand years to breakfast time.

A SHERIFF OUTWITTED.—A sheriff was once asked to execute a writ against a Quaker. On arriving at his home he saw the Quaker's wife, who in reply to the inquiry whether her husband was home, said he was, at the same time requesting him to be seated, and her husband would speedily see him. The officer waited patiently for some time, when the fair Quakeress coming into the room, he reminded her of her promise that he might see her husband. "Nay, friend," said she, "I promised that he would see thee. He has seen thee. He did not like thy looks, therefore he has avoided thee, and has departed by another path."

TOUCH OF SORROW.—Somebody says "a touch of sorrow is necessary to real beauty." Probably that accounts for so many ladies' anxiety to become early widows. There are some things which shouldn't become generally known.

A "Cruel and Cowardly" Plot.

There is reason to suspect that the English Governrment has been meddling with the fortunes of Spain, in a very shocking and disgraceful manner.

In the first place it refused to recognize the Spanish Republic, and thereby has encouraged all manner of men to rebel against it. That Government had been able to maintain peace, until these men—Monarchists and Communalists—rose against it.

This refusal to recognize the Spanish Government was stigmatized by the late Stuart Mill as "cruel and cowardly." Time has shown how cruel it was, how cowardly. The same English Government displayed no such hesitation in recognizing the blood-stained Crown of Napoleon the Third, when—after having plotted against the Republic he swore to defend—he murdered her defenders—and usurped supreme power. The English Government hastened to acknowledge him, and sent the Queen over to be kissed by him.

With regard to the Spanish Government there is cause to believe that something like a plot has been laid for its overthrow. Karl Blind, the German Republican, has called attention to some very singular and important facts.

Two days before the Spanish Parliament met, a curious piece of intelligence or prophecy appeared in a London paper. An "Occasional Correspondent" informed its readers that "Marshal Serrano will be placed at the head of the Government," and he even added that "England, France, Germany, and Italy, are pledged to recognize the Spanish Republic under Serrano, on certain conditions which will then be fulfilled. Mr. Layard (the English Minister) has letters of recognition ready to present at the right movement."

Now, there was something suspicious about this—but suspicion became a certainty when, by the lapse of a few days, we discover that Serrano has got to the head of the Government, by destroying the Constitution, and by sending soldiers with fixed bayonets to expel the members from the Parliamentary halls. The English correspondent of this English paper, must have been aware of what was going to happen, and of how the crime was going to be brought about.

We may take it for granted that when he knew so much, his information is also correct about the English Minister. It is certainly a most amazing and, indeed, a most treacherous thing that an English minister should have letters accrediting him to the court of an usurper, before the usurpation takes place. But strange things are done in diplomacy—and things very far from honorable have taken place in English diplomacy before now.

What adds color and consistency to this revelation of appalling perfidy is the fact that the United States has been omitted as one of the powers ready to recognize the usurper. The Republic of Washington was kept in the dark, as regards this mystery of iniquity. It could hardly have been expected to betray a sister Republic, or kept silence whilst the work of treachery was going on.

Germany and England appear to have been the principals in the business; their vessels of war have been showing what fidgety uneasiness possessed them to meddle in Spanish affairs. France is named—but we hope wrongly named. It may be that some of the officials who have been upset by the recent vote of the Assembly, allowed Bismark's plotting to blind them so far as to tamper in the business. But the chief responsibility seems to rest with England and the English minister—and must so rest until the explanation can so be given that shall prove to be more than an excuse.—[Dublin Irishman.

INFORMATION ABOUT ACHEEN.—The German periodical "Im Neuen Reich" gives some information about Acheen. This country forms the northwestern portion of Sumatra. It covers an area of about 800 geographical square miles, and has 2,000,000 inhabitants, belonging to the Malayan race. The Acheenese are tall, strongly built, and of a vile and haughty temperament, though they are much more intelligent and skilful than most of the other inhabitants of Sumatra. They are mostly Mohammedans. The capital has about 8,600 houses and 36,000 inhabitants. The country generally is mountainous, but exceedingly fertile; pepper, coffee, tobacco, cotton and vegetables grow freely, and produce abundant crops. Gold and precious stones are also found in great quantities. Although part of Sumatra is under the equator, the climate is very moderate, and the heat seldom rises above 24 degrees Reamur, though there is no frost or snow even on the summits of mountains 12,000 feet high. The air is healthy in the mountain districts, but not on the plains or on the coast. Acheen abounds with wild animals. There are elephants, tigers, buffaloes, rhinoceroses and ourang-outangs. The latter are never killed by the natives, as they believe that the souls of their ancestors have passed into these animals. Among the allies of the Acheenese are the Battas, who are cannibals, and are said always to take salt and lemon juice with them when they go to war, so as to be able to regale themselves on the flesh of their dead enemies.

HOME RULE IN LONDON.—A meeting in favor of Home Rule for Ireland was held in the Lecture Hall, Deptford, London, on Friday, 15th ult. A large number of persons in favor of the movement gathered in the neighborhood an hour before the time of meeting, and marched, headed by band and banners, to the Lecture Hall, which was soon filled to such an extent that numbers were unable to obtain admission, although the price charged for admission was 1s. and 2s. per head. There could be no doubt about the feeling of the meeting; throughout a most unanimous opinion was expressed, and the applause given to each of the speakers was of a most hearty character, and frequently continued for some minutes.

A MAN named Robert Lane was arrested in New York lately for stealing a bag of corn meal. He pleaded hunger and starvation as the cause of his crime, and his appearance did not belie it. His cheeks were pale, hollow and sunken, and his eyes had that long-searching gaze which only starved men ever show. Judge Kilbreth sentenced Lane to three months in the penitentiary. Richard Fitzpatrick, who was charged with stealing a woollen shirt and two pairs of hose, also pleaded hunger, and further said that his whole family, consisting of a wife and four children, were without food. Judge Kilbreth said that he was sorry, but under the circumstances he had to find him guilty and would sentence him to the penitentiary.

Architects Cook, Goodell, and Bennett have submitted to the building Committee of the State Agricultural Society plans for the construction of a new Grand Stand at Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN McCLURE,
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The Tenant-Right Conference in Belfast.

The conference of tenant-farmers to consider the operations of the Land Act, and to discuss other matters affecting the interests of tenant-farmers in Ireland, was opened in the Music Hall, on Tuesday Jan 20th. The opening meeting was private. There were 200 delagates present, representing associations both in the South and North of Ireland. Mr. W. Johnson, M. P., and Mr. Callan, M. P., were present; and Mr. Mulhallen Marum, J. P., presided. The business was an arrangement of subjects for the consideration of the conference.

Dr. Knight read a paper on the "Ulster Custom." He traced the history and development of the custom in the province, showing the legal bearings, and pointing out the efforts that had been made on several occasions by landlords to destroy it. The conclusions which Dr. M'Knight draws are the following:—1. It is contrary to all the laws of proprietary security, legislative and moral, that any individual who cannot show that his own interests are in vital danger, should be permitted to put an arbitary value, possibly not one-fourth of its price as a saleable commodity, upon the property of another individual, however humble may be the rank of the latter. No bill directly embodying such a principle as that now alluded to could possibly pass through the Imperial Legislature, since it would be a measure of bare-faced confiscation. 2. Any usage giving to landlords a discretionary power of compelling tenants to accept for their legalized property a sum below its actual value as a saleable article, is an "unreasonable" usage, in contradiction to the fundamental requirements of common law, as well as destructive to the rights of property in general, and can never become a legalized custom either by effluxion of time or otherwise, being null, void, and inherently illegal from the beginning. Hence, he argued, that "estate rulers," restricting the money value of tenant-right, could not possibly be legalized under the Land Act, because from their very nature they could not possess the supreme characteristics required by the common law—namely, origination from the people themselves, full popular consent, and intrinsic "reasonableness." Dr. M'Knight, in conclusion, dwelt on the necessity and expediency of enlarging the jurisdiction of the ordinary land courts so as to enable them to adjudicate in all cases of important differences between landlords and tenants.

Mr. Henderson, Belfast, read a paper on the "Grand Jury Reform," in which he dwelt at some length on the incident of courts. Mr. H. said he was not ready with an elaborated scheme; but he might say that having lived in Canada, he believed that a representation of that great dependency of the Empire would be of as much use to us as to them, and would introduce a new, and enlightened, and vigorous, element into our Government; but whatever its changes in the future, a thorough reform in our system of local government was a good thing in itself, and will do most to direct us in the right path.

Mr. Wm. Kelly, Dublin, read a paper on the extension of the Ulster custom to the south. Mr. Kelly maintained from the decision given in the land courts that the Ulster tenant-right custom had not been legalized by the Land Act, and the best plan would be to pass a measure legalizing the ancient tenant-right custom of Ulster all over Ireland.

A paper read on "Peasant Proprietorship," strongly urging the good that might be done in Ireland by its establishment, and suggesting some alteration on Mr. Bright's clauses of the Land Act, so as to give greater facilities for farmers acquiring the lands.

Mr. Thomas Swan, The Maze, read a paper on "Game Law Reform." in which he denounced the system of game preservation, by which the game preserved were fed at the expeuse of the farmers. If the landlords preserved let them do so in their own parishes, and at their own expense. He advocated the abolition of all special game laws, substituting a simple but stringent law of trespass.

Election Anecdotes.

Sir Edward Watkins distinguished himself in the recent contest at Exeter by his adroitness and tact as a canvasser, and a host of stories are in circulation about his readiness in dealing with hesitating voters. Lor' bless'ee sir," said one old dame, when asked about her husband's vote, "my old man can't vote at all this year. Coals is mortal dear." "Yes," answers Sir Watkins—as he is called Exeter—"its along o' the Tories.', "Be it sure, sir?" "Yes, but if I'm returned you'll have coals clean enough next year, for I intend to do my best to repeal the law of entail"—an argument which, if not perhaps conclusive, was puzzling. A shopkeeper in a by street was asked if he had voted. 'No, I have not; for the truth is, I have no one to attend to my shop.' 'Is that all?' asked Sir Watkins, taking off his hat and walking round the counter. 'Here, put on your hat and go at once; I'll take care of your shop until you come back.' And Sir Watkins did. But in a recent contest for the representation of West Gloucestershire, a still more piquant instance of this kind occurred. Mr. Marling's partner, calling upon a voter, in the Forest of Dean, found him digging potatoes. The voter pleaded this as an excuse for not voting. 'Tomorrow's market day, and I shall lose the sale of my potatoes.' 'Then give me your fork,' said the canvasser, 'I'll dig the potatoes while you go and vote.' The man slouched off to the poll, voted, and in returning, peeped through his parlor window to see Mr ——— at work in the potatoe ground—'He uses the fork very well, and a stroke o' work will, perhaps, do him good. I'll have a pipe.' And a pipe he had, keeping his eye, however, upon Mr. ——— in the potatoe plot, till the canvasser, growing tired,. walked round to the cottage to find how nicely he had been tricked into an hour's hard work while the free and independent freeholder was taking his ease with the churchwarden in the chimney corner.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN WYOMING.—A beef contractor for the Red Cloud Agency arrived at Cheyenne, Wy., on Friday, having left there on Tuesday forenoon. He brought the dead body of Acting Agent Appleton, and will accompany it to Sioux City, Iowa, where it will be interred.

A teamster named Grant was killed by Indians on the 6th inst. at Running Water, twenty-five miles this side of the Red Cloud Agency, where he was bound with freight for the Indians.

The Indians say they will kill Agent Seaville if he don't leave. At Spotted Tail's agency, an Indian threatened to kill Agent Howard, but was prevented from doing so by Black Crow, one of their head soldiers.

A report from Sydney, Nebraska, says five section men, six miles west of there, were fired upon by Indians this morning.

Many stock men who live in town, but own large herds of cattle north of here, have gone out to-day to bring them into a place of safety.

The Quarterly Review on Home Rule.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

With two Home Rulers contending for the honor of succeeding the late Postmaster-General in the county Limerick, and another advocate of that policy returned by one of our largest constituencies, an article in the current number of the *Quarterly Review* deserves attention as a careful study of the Irish question in its present state, independent of mere partisan considerations. Of the majority of sixty-eight still left the ministry, sixty-four are Irish members, and of these those who are not Home Rulers already will either reappear as advocates of Home Rule or be replaced by nominees of the Home Rule League. This must be the result of the next election, unless the Home Rule movement is likely to lose all vitality—an assumption which is clearly without foundation. Its main strength is the disaffection of the humbler classes of the people. Its chances of vitality are the temptations it holds out to the clergy to use it to forward their cherished object—the control of education, and to the farmers to advance their designs on the land. The priests will hold themselves in such an attitude as to be able at any moment to join and lead the movement; but under no circumstances can we hope for an open and vigorous opposition on their part. The farming class, again, are beginning to look for new land laws. What the expected triumph of their policy on education is to the Roman Catholic clergy the hope of wringing further concessions on the land question is to the tenant farmers of Ireland. The proceedings of the Home Rule Conference are examined, and it is shown, as we suspected at the time, that however poor a display of rank and position its members made, the assembly was very effective for its purpose—the keeping up of the mask of constitutionalism under which Mr. Butt finds it convenient to conduct the agitation. This Conference indicated only the mode of procedure, not the real nature of the movement. A few hundred auditors were admitted by ticket to the meetings at the Rotundo to cheer the utterances of the Home Rule orators; but after the Conference had closed Mr. Butt held a levee of quite another character and magnitude in the neighborhood of the Cemetery of Glasnevin, where, close to the grave of O'Connell, have been erected the cenotaphs of the Fenians who were executed in 1868 for the murder of policeman Brett at Manchester. Thither came a vast concourse of people, estimated variously at from fifty thousand to eighty thousand persons, to do honor to the memory of the martyrs, and to demand amnesty for the military traitors who are still retained in prison. The result of the next election, then, will in all probability be to make the fate of the Liberal party dependent on the Home Rule contingent, and this prospect alone is sufficient to keep the movement in full vigor.

DISCOVERY OF IRON MINES IN IRELAND.—Iron mines have been discovered in a place called Decommel, a townland in Down, situate almost at equal distances from Banbridge, Rathfriland, and Castlewellan. A deposit of rich ore has been hit upon, and already upwards of sixty men are employed in utilising the valuable mineral. The "find is not, it appears, original, for though first known to our generation little more than a year since, evidence came to hand during the sinking of one of the present shafts that the people of a former time had been at work on the vein. Decommel Mines are situated in an extremely picturesque and highly interesting country, remarkable, not alone for its great and varied natural beauty, but also for many features of historical and legendary moment. The ore is said by scientific observers to be of the richest in the British isles. Some idea may be formed of the richness of the deposit from the fact that, though more than twelve feet is being excavated, at least an equa thickness of lode lies beneath the ground untouched. It is evident that under the ordinary circumstances of mining operations the working of these deposits would prove most remunerative to the proprietors, and the means of a comfortable living to a host of workmen. Unfortunately, however, the difficulty of having the material conveyed to the foreign market is a serious drawback to the profitable working of the mines. There seems no probability that provision will be made for smelting the ore on the spot, and the existing appliances for removing it for transhipment are wholly inadequate to the supply which can be made available. Should the Banbridge Extension Railway, so long ventilated, be completed, a new impetus will be given to the works, which may be brought into connection with a line by a tramway of two or three miles length. It seems incomprehensible that with a source of wealth needing only development, no effort worthy of the opportunity should be made to release it. We cannot fancy such a natural treasury unused in England or Scotland.

PROTECTION FOR QUAIL.—In view of the wanton destruction of game in this State, a number of prominent sporting men have prepared a bill for presentation to the Legislature, urging the necessity of protection of quail in the counties of San Mateo, Contra Costa Alameda and Marin. Section 1 provides that it shall not be lawful for any person to take or catch quail by traps or snares in the counties named. Section 2 provides a penalty for violation of the foregoing of not less than $200 fine and not more than $500, or imprisonment ranging from three to six months for each offense. Section 3 provides that one-half of the fine is to reward the informer, and the remainder of the money is to be paid to the credit of the School Fund of the county in which the offense has been committed. It is stated that quail are getting scare in the foregoing counties, owing principally to trapping, and it is necessary that immediate action should be taken upon the subject.

MLLE. ALBANI.—When Mlle. Albani, who has made so great a success as a singer in Europe, came to Albany, she was very poor. She sang in the cathedral, and being invited to sing at a public concert, could not accept because "she had nothing to wear." Her modest wardrobe contained no dress suitable to such an occasion. She went to Bishop McClosky (now Archbishop of New York) and related her troubles to him. The good bishop was puzzled at first, but he finally started out, found a dressmaker and requested her to secure a good, serviceable silk, and make it up for the young lady. This was her first silk dress. She had paid for it many times over in munificent contributions to church charities.

THE IRISH AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.—The Irish Agricultural Laborers' Union is arranging for a conference of Irish members of Parliament to be held in London, in the second week of the coming session, in order to appoint a deputation to Mr. Gladstone, requesting the Government to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of Irish agricultural laborers.

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California " " "
California White Wine,
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California Brandy, six years old,
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Syrups, Cordials, &c.

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je 7-tf

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$500 LIQUOR SALOON for sale. First-class stand on the city front; handsomely fitted up; good shop, shipping and saloon trade. For a bargain, apply this day to

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BRANCH BAKERY—Good stand and trade; a bargain. Apply to

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BOARDING and LODGING HOUSE, for sale Cheap. Apply to

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BOOKS AND STATIONERY—Good Stand—Call and see

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$11,000. FOR SALE—A substantial country store of hardware, cutlery, glassware and crockery; in a populous country town near this city; doing an extensive wholesale and retail trade. Apply to

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NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE Store for Sale—A great bargain. Apply to

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CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE—First-class stand; store handsomely fitted up; reliable, steady trade; sales from $14 to $20 per day; a rare bargain. Apply at once to

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DRUG STORE—First class business corner; reliable trade. See

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BOOT BLACKING—Good stand and first class trade. Apply to

J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

BLACKSMITH and Wagon Making Business—Half Interest for sale; wants a good mechanic, either a wagon-maker or a blacksmith. Apply to

J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

FIRST CLASS LIQUOR SALOON—For Sale—Half or whole interest; richly and conveniently fitted up; no better stand in the city; keeps a choice stock of ales, wines, and liquors; sell at a positive bargain; parties going East. Call and make an offer at once, to

J D CUSHEON, 236 Montgomery st.

450 LAUNDRY FOR SALE—The New England Laundry, with fixtures, horse, splendid wagon and a business established for over fourteen years; well located on Brannan street, between Fifth and Sixth; sell at a positive sacrifice on account of the death of the late proprietress. Apply to

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BUTCHER SHOP—Half interest for sale at a low price. Apply to

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$9,500. TO CAPITALISTS—Valuable leasehold property for sale; rents in six years clear $15,900; buildings at low valuation, to be removed, worth $5,950, leaving a clear profit of $12,050 in six years Terms liberal. Apply to

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TO MINERS—Wanted a few experienced miners, with small capital, who have some idea of the working of rich gravel mines by hydraulic power; good chance offers to secure an interest in a rich gravel mine on easy terms. No money required until the party fully prospects the mine. Apply to

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TO BLACKSMITHS—For Sale—Half interest in a first-class Carriage and Wagon Shop, where a good blacksmith is required; lots of work. A steady man can buy in on good terms. Apply to

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GROCERY AND LIQUOR BUSINESS—For Sale—Good stand, stock, reliable famil, and bar trade; sell the stock, fixtures and furniture; a bargain seldom offered; owner going up country. Apply to

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COUNTRY STORE IN VALLEJO; fine stock; stand good and trade. Apply to

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RESTAURANT FOR SALE—Elegantly fitted up; excellent bar wine trade: rare chance now offers to buy into a money-making restaurant for little money. Apply to

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PRODUCE STORE—For Sale—A good paying business; no better staud; handsome store and rooms; long lease; good horse, wagon and substantial trade; a bargain. Apply to

J D CUSHEON, 236 Mont.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

AUGUST WEINSHANK, an old and wealthy resident of Los Angeles, fell from an orange-tree on the evening of the 16th inst., and was killed. He leaves a large family.

THE Yuma Sentinel of the 14th inst., notes the establishment of the Castle Dome Smelting Works, on the Colorado River, at Castle Dome Landing, about three miles above Yuma.

THE ladies of Stockton gave a very successful phantom party at Mozart Hall on the 15th, for the Benefit of the Benevolent Society of that city. The attendance was very large.

THE total rainfall of the season has been 9 38-100 inches.

THE United States steamer "Narragansett" has completed her survey in the Gulf of California. She worked from Cape St. Lucas, on the west side of the Gulf, to the mouth of the Colorado, hence to Guaymas, on the east side. Commander Lewey says the reason he did not make a thorough survey of the mouth of the Colorado was because the vessel was too large. He so reported to the Navy Department. The steamer remained at Guaymas till January 19th, and then left to continue the survey of the coast down to San Blas.

THE report sent abroad that Prussia had purchased an Island in the Gulf of California is false.

GARROTERS are doing a brisk business in Eureka.

SEVENTY pupils attend the Empire City public schools.

THERE are six prisoners at present in the Eureka County Jail, and nine patients in the hospital.

THE local and through trains of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad are running on schedule time, notwithstanding the snow.

MORE snow has fallen on the Sierra Nevada Mountains the present season than ever before known. This looks well for a prosperous season in the milling and agricultural line.

TRAVEL from Pioche toward Eureka is steadily increasing. Many of the passengers are miners, who are on their way to the diggings, and want to be in time for the Spring rush.

A PETITION circulated through Eastern Nevada has been signed by 2,000 names, asking Congress for permission to run a railroad tunnel of eight or nine miles in length through the White Pine Mountains. They ask for no subsidy or loan; merely the franchise of the land.

RED BLUFF is now lighted with gas.

JOSH BILLINGS is to be in California in March, on a lecturing tour.

A PETITION to disincorporate Santa Cruz is being circulated.

FIFTY men will be employed at the Sacramento Smelting Works.

A PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH has been organized at San Bernardino.

THE newly discovered placer mines at Japa, are still causing a wild excitement at San Diego.

J. K. ACKLIN has assumed charge of the "Southern Californian," published at Bakersfield.

WORK on the Southern Pacific Railroad, between Delano and Bakersfield, was commenced on Monday.

THE San Diego "World" states that the Executive Committee of the Julian miners are getting up a magnificent cabinet of specimens from the various mines in that district, which they will raffle off at an early day, in order to raise funds to pay their attorneys.

HENRY COLBURN shot David Manuel at Napa City on Monday afternoon, and inflicted a painful though not necessarily fatal wound. This affair grew out of a recent lawsuit, in which Mrs. Manuel tried to obtain a modification of decree of divorce, which gave her husband the custody of the children. Colburn married her after the divorce.

JACKSONVILLE hay is selling at $12@15 per ton in bulk.

THERE were ten deaths in Sacramento last week.

SHIP carpenters are in great demand on Puget Sound.

THE draw on the Sacramento and Yolo bridge is to be protected by new dolphins.

THE Oregon Packing Company is preparing to put up 40,000 cases of salmon at Clifton, seven miles below Westport.

THE river road, on the Yolo side, running from Washington to Knight's Landing, is impassible at Walrich Slough, also at Fremont.

THE Antioch "Ledger" states that more grain will be sown in that vicinity than ever before.

COMPLAINTS are made in Sonoma and Napa counties on account of the continued rains. Wheat is rotting in the ground, and large areas are yet unploughed, through inability to get on the land with teams.

THE county around San Diego is in fine condition. Grass is abundant, and stock is thriving. The farmers have planted largely, and are sure of heavy crops. The prospect for an abundant harvest were never better.

On the back land in San Joaquin County, the young crops are not making much progress, and in some localities fears of rotting are entertained. On lighter and more porous soils, the prospect is more encouraging.

A CORRESPONDENT, who hesitates to give more than the initials of his name, reports having struck a rich silver lead in Sonoma county, on the north branch of the Mark West creek.

As the local train was approaching Broadway station from East Oakland on Monday afternoon a little girl came near being killed, while trying to recover some fallen toys from the railroad track.

BOGUS quarter and half dollars are still ingeniously pushed into circulation. No clew has yet been furnished that will lead to the detection of the culprits.

JUDGE C. P. HESTER died on Sunday night, aged seventy-eight years. He had been a resident of the county for twenty-four years, was widely known and universally respected.

AT the coursing match to take place on the Lexington road on the 23d instant, some splendid running is expected. Dogs from San Francisco, San Jose, Mayfield and Mountain View will compete.

A PETITION is being circulated in Eastern Oregon for the establishment of a tri-weekly mail route between Baker City and Canon City via Auburn and Prairie City. It will supply a large scope of country.

THE Napa Grange held a meeting on the 14th inst., when resolutions were adopted condemnatory of the action of Senator W. W. Pendegast in making the new "Fee and Salary bill" take effect only two years hence.

DURING the month of January 2,494 pupils attended the public schools of the city of Oakland.

Irish Landlordism and Irish Nationality.

All writers on the land question agree that, on the first formation of society, men did naturally parcel out among themselves the land of the country which they had selected for their habitation. Hence, that the cultivator should be the proprietor of the soil he tills is the arrangement of land most conformable to nature and common sense. Experience, too, is in favor of this rational system. Wherever it has been tried, it worked well. It certainly was the original plan, but war, almost everywhere, uprooted it, and opposed obstacles innumerable to its revival. The conqueror, by the unhallowed right of the strong divided the conquered territory among his soldier-slaves on whatever conditions he pleased. To war, then, we owe the origin of what all called "landlord rights." To it we owe the unjust, the unnatural and oppressive sway which the few acquired over the many. It is true that, in the natural order of things, where all were small proprietors, some might in time, by purchase, if permitted, become possessed of larger possessions than any of their neighbors; but, in such cases, the landlords would be of the people—the impersonation of the people's character—feeling as they felt, thinking as they thought—and acting as they acted—sharers in the fame of their history, and interested in the nation's honor and advantage. A landlord of this description once existed in Ireland. English war and confiscation swept it away, and left in its stead the present half-feudal, half-military system, which combines all the sickening evils of both, without anything that was good or generous in either. Let this fact be considered diligently, and well impressed on the popular mind. When England, by means we need not here describe, succeeded in confiscating the lands of Ireland, she gave new landlords to all who survived the sword, or were imported from Scotland and the English counties and cities, but forgot to define their duties. She substituted no laws to make up for the ties so rudely broken. She made no provisions to save the masses from the rapacity of the strangers she placed over them. The people were left completely at the mercy of the new masters provided for them by their relentless enemy. In Ulster, those to whom the land was parcelled out acted, on the principle of "honor among thieves," with some leniency, because the tenants were connected with their masters by the ties of religion and a common origin; in fact, many of them were, in England and Scotland, the tenants of some branches of the families of those to whom they became the tenants in Ireland;—consequently, the ties that bound them together still remained. There was a mutual confidence, and the tenant-right, though established by no law, was recognized there as a matter of course. In other parts of Ireland the case was very different, indeed. The new proprietors had no one tie that bound them to their estates save the tie of title. They had rights which they exacted, but they knew no duties. They were not built into the social framework of the country. They stood isolated masses, unfitted to be put into the places from which the old rightful owners of the soil had been rudely torn. In a building the keystone of the arch supports and is supported, By confiscation the keystone was taken away, but no care was taken to force the new keystone into its place. On the tottering fabric the new proprietors were thrown, rather as an incubus to weigh it down, than placed, as they ought to be, on a sustaining portion of the building. What but cruel exactions on the one hand and sufferings on the other could flow from such a system, where the landlords looked on the Irish enemy as tumultuous slaves, who should be coerced to produce rents as their only business in life? Is it any wonder that the recriminatory war thus raised should continue to the present hour? The system was framed so that the landlord should, of necessity, appear on all occasions against the people. In the Legislature, in the Court-house, in public and in private, the proprietors of the soil, by a polite necessity, were obliged to stand up against the tillers, through what they called "law," as they could not, exercise any moral influence; and the people, struggling for that natural independence without which man is not a man, but a crawling slave, were necessitated to be always combined against those who should, under proper Christian principles, be their natural protectors. No one can calculate the evils which this strife has produced in the country. Its direct effects were never at any time the worst. It swept away hope at the very outset; it introduced idleness, and all the evils that follow in its train: it left behind a dull, moody indifference to everything. Outbreaks, as a matter of course, occasionally took place—tenants refused to bear their burdens. The rent-eaters had the making of the laws. This accounts for the astounding fact, that, with the exception of the Gladstone abortive measure, there is not one statute law made in favor of the tenants, and that some three or four score Acts of Parliament have been passed, all in favor of the landlords. Then, to crown the climax of national misfortune, came religious and political bigotry armed with vengeance, to drive the Celt from his holding if he dared to exercise the rights of conscience. His political principles were ignored, and the idea of his having an opinion of his own was inadmissible. Government saw in all this the perfection of the *"Divide et Impera"* policy. It was just the thing to keep the landlords in abject dependence, as they could not calculate on their immunities a day after they had offended their patrons. The "rights of property" were the stay rulers alluded to when the landlords threatened to be restive; and the latter slaves were obliged to own that they had no rights of property save what England gave. Our modern proprietors know who interfered with the rights of property when the old landlords of Ireland were destroyed, their estates confiscated, and a new generation of alien landlords quartered on the country. They know the power that gave can take away, and, accordingly, they fear to profess an opinion that England hesitates to sanction. They know they have no charter save one to oppress and keep Ireland at the feet of her haughty sister, and hence they are obliged—some of them, no doubt, solely against their will—to appear against their country in her present efforts to rid herself of the Saxon thraldom. The position of Irish Landlordism to Irish Nationality must be hostile. The former was established by England to coerce the poor—to punish them for their religion and politics—to crush and drain the people of the means of life—to torture them to rebellion, so as to unsettle and banish trade, commerce and manufacture—to exact more than the land can yield—to banish God's creatures from the face of the earth, which He made for them, and to make the deserts called "CLEARANCES." Such is its terrible vocation, and, however some high-minded individuals may prefer country to bondage, the *vis inertia* of the system will be in he scale against Nationality till, at least, England's difficulty arrives. The established relations between the two classes—master and slave—in Ireland will be maintained while England, safely, can hold the rod. She will give neither of them the rights of freemen. To give the tenant fixity of tenure and rent by valuation would be to *free* him from the landlord's injustice, his religion and politics, and give him confidence, hope and energy. Would that not be flying in the face of all the maxims of English rule? It would be to establish a union between all classes—the very thing England has always labored to prevent. In fact, it would be tantamount to making the landlords patriots instead of crawling instruments of alien rule. The thousands that are driven from house and home every year by the Notice-to-Quit, to perish in hopeless misery, would soon be reduced to tens, if landlords and tenants were brought into kindly relations; and what then would England have to keep up the cry of "the rights of property" on the one hand and the cruelty of Landlordism on the other? Without that potent cry her Irish policy would die the death. That policy requires the whole country to be paralyzed in all its movements to satisfy the whims of the drones, who seem only to be born to consume the fruits of the earth, but who, in reality, are the instruments through which England contrives to keep Ireland in poverty and dependence, without arms, nationality, or a single institution she can call her own.—*Connaught Ranger.*

AMUSEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE.

MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH.....Proprietor and Manager
MR. BARTON HILL.....Acting Manager

BRILLIANT AND COMPLETE SUCCESS OF
MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH
As SPARTACUS, in Dr. Bird's famous Play of
THE GLADIATOR!

Presented every evening this week, with New Scenery, by Mr. W. T. Porter, New Mechanism, New Costumes, and New Appointments.

Saturday Afternoon, February 21st—GLADIATOR Matinee.

Monday Evening next will be produced Bulwer's great play, RICHELIEU, with entirely New Scenery, Dresses and Appointments.

MICHAEL RYAN,
DEALER IN
Wines, Liquors, Etc.,
ARMORY HALL,
No. 134 Fourth St., Bet. Minna and Howard,
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O'BRIEN & LYDON,
Wines, Liquors and Cigars,
133 Third Street.....Bet. Mission and Howard
SAN FRANCISCO.
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—AT THE—
American Exchange Cigar Stand
You can always find a good assortment of the best brands of Imported Havana Cigars, Plug Tobacco etc.
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Brooklyn Hotel Cigar Stand
You can find a good assortment of Havana Cigars, and a full supply of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, etc
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P. HARTIGAN,
Wholesale & Retail Grocer,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS FRIENDS and the public that he is prepared to furnish them with Groceries, Teas, Hams, etc., and the Finest Brands of Wines and Liquors, at greatly reduced prices.
Goods delivered free to all parts of the city.
GIVE US A CALL BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.
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164 First street, Corner Howard (Opposite Glass Works.)
Also, N. E. Cor. 12th and Folsom. [de13-tf

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No. 321 MONTGOMERY STREET, NEAR California Street, under the A. O. U. W. Hall
Masonic, Army and Navy Goods a Speciality.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.
WASHINGTON HOTEL,
519 MISSION STREET,
Between First and Second.....SAN FRANCISCO
Board and Lodging per week.....$4 50
Board and Lodging per Day.....1 00
Single Meals.....25
Lodging per Night.....50 and 25
Passengers and Baggage taken to this house free of charge.
JOHN MURRAY, Proprietor,
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HUGH DOHERTY. E. R. BERMINGHAM
NEW FRANKLIN HOUSE.
No. 321 Pacific Street,
Corner of Sansome.....SAN FRANCISCO
This House is a fire-proof building, newly built, and well ventilated. The rooms are furnished with Spring Beds, and well arranged for families or single persons.
Board and Lodging per week, from $5 to $6,
DOHERTY & BERMINGHAM.....Proprietors.
Passengers and Baggage conveyed to the House free of charge. ap19-tf

MANHATTAN HOUSE
705 and 707 Front St., between Pacific and Broadway
SAN FRANCISCO.
Board and Lodging, per Week, - - $4 50.
Board, per Day, - - 75c.
Good accommodations for Families.
N. B.—This House has just been renovated. Free Coach to the House.
JAMES CORBYN.....Proprietor
(Formerly of the Central House.) jy4-tf

MONTGOMERY'S HOTEL,
227 & 229 Secon street, San Francisco.
This Hotel is conducted on Temperance Principles and offers Superior Accommodations to the public. The Table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to give guests the comforts of a home.
Board per week.....$3 50
Six Meal Tickets for.....1 00
Board and Lodging per Week.....4 00
Single Rooms, with Board, per week.....2 50
CHAS. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor.
ap19-tf

TUBBS' HOTEL,
Oakland, Cal.
Steam and Street Cars pass the Door. je21-tf

THE British Minister at Madrid interviewed the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs on the 16th in regard to the detention of British ships in Spanish ports.

Dry Goods.

THE PEOPLE' PALACE

SYSTEM.

THE GRAND OLD PRINCIPLE OF ONE PRICE IS TELLING WITH WONDROUS effect. What a change! Two years ago, when GLEESON & FELL instituted the ONE PRICE SYSTEM, the Retail Dry Goods Business was very defective in its workings, if not absolutely dishonest. If a tradesman ask $40 for an article, and can afford to and does take $30, we consider it—in fact we cannot look upon it in any other light—a dishonest attempt. To say the least of it, it is an extortion, and a rotten way of transacting business, engendering suspicion, distrust, want of confidence, and a fearful loss of time. We have led the forlorn hope on this masked battery of double dealing, and so far as our firm is concerned, we have achieved a perfect victory. We have effected a radical change, simplified business, and given confidence to those that visit us. We are the pioneers of the One Price System in San Francisco. Others, seeing the vast and healthy results accruing through our simplicity of business, have pretended, or to be more generous, they have tried to follow in our footsteps, but they have not the moral courage to carry it out in its entirety. The fact is, they can't refuse coin—it is a moral inability with them—and they take the offered bid, comforting themselves with the assurance that they will make up the difference on the first purchaser they can successfully operate on. Yet, while these men are fighting for price the livelong day, GLEESON & FELL are doing their business as easy, as far as price is concerned, as if they were sitting in an old arm chair. We have established a confidence, and that confidence is extending every day, and as a natural result, our business is increasing in proportions. We have proved to the public that we buy our goods cheap. Always on the alert to pick up cheap lots, watching the city market closely, with coin in hand, with experienced buyers abroad, and a credit unlimited, we cannot fail to succeed. The public cannot forget that GLEESON & FELL alone broke down the high prices of goods, and we believe that GLEESON & FELL are the only firm in the city that conducts its business on the One Price System.

Our Great Sale will continue until the first of March. See us at once. It would be absurd to particularize any class of goods. All the Departments are reduced to the lowest possible fraction.

By order

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BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.

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